THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 29. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
F. B. PENNIMAN, RUSSELL ERRETT, } EDITORS.
TH. COSTAMAGNA, BUSINESS MANAGER.
PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
No. 86 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.
TERMS:
MORNING EDITION, by mail, per year..........$8 00
EVENING EDITION, do. do. 8 00
Served by Carriers, MORNING OR EVENING, per week..........15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Standard Muslins

Reduced, at Shellaby & Barclay's.

Great Bargains

In Dress and House keeping goods, at Barker & Co's., 59 Market street.

I. A. O. V. I. T. C. A. P. O. P. C.

See announcement, Feb. 10, 1866.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Buyers of Dry Goods,

Remember, Shellaby & Barclay are selling their stock of flannels and blankets at greatly reduced prices. It will pay you to give them a call before making your purchases elsewhere. Their numbers are 74 and 76 Market street, sign of the Golden Bee Hive

Indigo, Soda Ash and Potash,

Of the best quality, and for the least money, at Fleming's Drug Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Merimack,

Sprague, American, and all the other best brands of Prints, selling very cheap at Shellaby & Barclay's.

Mistakes

Often occur, but there is none about Sawyer's Barbers' Soap. It is the best and cheapest Toilet compound in use. Only thirty cents a cake.

Sheeting and Shirting

Muslins, Table Linen Shirt Fronts, Napkins, Towels, &c., at very low prices, at Shellaby & Barclay's.

New Styles Ladies' Furs.

All the new styles of Ladies' Furs will be sold at a great reduction in order to close out our immense stock in the shortest possible time, at the first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. For bargains call soon.

Mr. McCarthy

Was, on Thursday, inaugurated as Mayor of the city. The evening previous a supper was served up to Mr. McCarthy and his friends. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, serves his customers with Albums, Gold Pens, Pocket-books, &c., at the lowest rates.

The Latest and Greatest

Discovery in Dental Hygiene, is SOZODONT. It has superseded all the ordinary dentifrices, and, for this reason; that while it contains no solvent principle injurious to the enamel of the teeth, it obliterates tartar and every other dental concretion, prevents canker of the gums, removes blemishes, both from the molars and incisors, and leaves the breath pure and sweet.

Put the Question

Generally to your friends, as to what preparations they use for their teeth, and the response, nine times out of ten, will be Sozodont. 'Tis no longer necessary to impress its merits upon the public mind, experience has taught the world that, as a means of beautifying and preserving the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant aroma to the breath, it has no rival in either hemisphere.

Gray Army Blankets,

Together with a fine stock of white eastern and country blankets, closing out at a great reduction on former prices, at Shellaby and Barclay's. Call and see our stock of woolen goods of every description, of which we have a very large stock, and we will sell as cheap, if not a little cheaper than any other House in the city.

Pearls and Rubies.

White teeth cropping from out of ridges of ruby, a breath spicy as the airs from Araby the Blest. Who can resist such fascinations! To realize them, to perpetuate them, to make the mouth a casket of pearls and rubies, and every sigh a gush of fragrance, all you have to do, fair ladies, is to use that matchless vegetable production, Fragrant Sozodont.

Humbug! Humbug!

There are two classes of individuals who are always crying humbug—those whose natural credulity renders them easily humbugged and those who following the trade of humbugging themselves—but sufferers from Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, Throat and Lung difficulties, or any diseases of the nervous system, never cry humbug after a fair trial of the *Sylvan Orient Husheesch Candy*—price 50 cents and $1 per box. Druggists keep it. Buy it and try it.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Public Health—The Press.

Advertising has been pronounced "undignified" by the medical faculty. A physician who advertises a valuable remedy to fifty people in his private practice would receive the cold shoulder from his professional brethren, should he make its merits known to millions through the business columns of a newspaper press. This may be "dignified," but is it benevolent, humane or just? Whoever is fortunate enough to discover or invent anything that will prevent or cure, or alleviate human suffering, is bound to make it known through every channel of communication within his reach, to the general public. For many years the merits of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have thus been proclaimed to the world, and multitudes have been restored to health, or saved from fatal maladies in consequence. As new facts have been developed in relation to the operation of this most pure and potent of all Stomachics and Alteratives, they have been stated in simple language to the people of many lands; and if the proprietors of the medicine have derived profit from their dissemination, thousands upon thousands of individuals have been benefitted thereby to an extent beyond all estimate. In the West Indies, Canada, Australia, and South America, Hostetter's Bitters were recognized as the sole specific for Dyspepsia, the best possible safeguard against epidemics, and the finest invigorant in cases of General Debility, and the only diffusive stimulant entirely free from noxious ingredients.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pants, Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 73 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORANEY.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, Pittsburgh.

Photos of Carrie Moore, Emily Melville and Mrs. Lander,

At Pittock's.

New Books,

At Pittocks.

Valentines,

Diaries, Almanacs, Magazines and Papers, at Pittock's.

Arrah Na Pogue.

Miss Sophie Gimber and J. E. McDonough—Photographs of them at Pittock's.

No. 39 Chimney Corner.

[illegible]

We did not believe in "cure-alls" until we tried Ayer's inimitable Pills, and now we think the whole secret lies in the fact, that purgatives are the natural remedy for disease, and Dr. Ayer has made the best of purgatives. They cure all our complaints.—*Logan (O.) Press.*

Serpents,

At Pittock's.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Special Correspondence of the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 1, 1866.

The Senate has been occupied during a greater part of the week in debating Mr. Landon's resolutions concerning the Republican members of Congress in their action in voting for negro suffrage in the District of Columbia. The most able speakers on both sides of the question have expressed themselves at length in advocacy or in opposition of the resolutions, among the former being Mr. Bigham of your County.

Three sessions were held yesterday and to-day, and the discussion is being continued this evening. The telegraph will doubtless give you the result to-night or to-morrow, but there is no reason to believe that they will receive the support of the majority, some of the Republican Senators being opposed on the ground that it is a question entirely confined to the District and with which we in Pennsylvania have nothing to do. Mr. Bigham spoke last evening advocating their passage and strongly denouncing the Democracy.

Mr. Quay, of Beaver, to-day, read a bill in his place, in the House, to incorporate the Susquehanna and Ohio Railroad Company. The corporators named, are D. A. Finney, Marion Kent, J. R. Barrett, J. Harvey Robinson, Isaac Gordon and others. The capital stock is fixed at $5,000,000, in one hundred thousand shares of $50 each, with power to increase to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000, and to borrow an equal amount on 7 per cent. bonds, secured by mortgage, each bond being for $100. The company are to have the right to build and equip a single or double track railroad from a point on the line of the State of Ohio, in Mercer county, to the town of Lewisburg, in Union county—by way of Franklin, Clarion, Brookville, Reynoldsville, Clearfield, Bellfonte and Aaronsburg (all of which shall be points on the line), with the right to connect with any road in Northumberland county, or at either end or intermediate point. The grading is to be commenced at Franklin or at the western end, and proceeded eastwardly in one continuous line until completed. Section 5th declares "that for the purpose of fully protecting the mining, manufacturing, and all other interests of the citizens of Pennsylvania, it is hereby specially provided that all traffic carried upon said line, or any part thereof, exceeding one hundred miles, shall be carried at the minimum rates per ton per mile or per passenger per mile that the same classes of freight or passengers may at any time be carried for greater distances, either on the line hereby authorized or in connection with any other road or roads or other means of transportation east or west of its terminus, or between those points; and any violation of this provision shall work a forfeiture of the charter by the Legislature, and the State may thereupon take possession of the road for public use.

Mr. Hoge has another railroad project on hand. It proposes to allow the Shenango Coal Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio, and authorized to build a railroad from its coal mines in Hubbard Run township, Ohio, to the Pennsylvania State Line, to enter the road from that boundary line to the Wheatland Furnaces in Mercer county.

The same Senator has presented a supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Tubing and Transportation Company. It makes the number of Directors seven, and allows them, in addition to the privileges granted by the original act, to lay pipe on any of the tributaries of the same stream, or of Oil Creek. The capital is to be increased to $500,000.

A bill to the following effect has been read in the House. The first section authorizes the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company to build a road from a point at or near Connellsville to Pittsburgh and to connect the same with any other railroad at either or both of its termini, and to construct branches. The time for building the Connellsville and Pennsylvania Railway is extended three years, and this main line is to connect with roads in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

The bill offered by Mr. Slack to incorporate the Central Park Skating Company, of Pittsburgh, names Joseph M. Knapp, Jno. J. Shaw, D. P. Corwin, A. D. Reo, John K. Skinn, Wm. C. Moreland, J. Harvey McCausland, Jno. Burgess and B. C. Goodwin as incorporators, giving them power to grade a piece of ground in the Ninth Ward and in Pitt township, upon which they can erect the buildings necessary to a Skating Park. The price of admission is not to succeed fifty cents.

The bill in relation to the compensation of Surveyors and road viewers in your county, makes the daily pay of the former, when employed, three dollars, and of the latter, one dollar and fifty cents.

Mr. Herron has read a bill making it lawful for any person holding judgments against the Allegheny and New Brighton Turnpike Company, to issue a writ of *fieri facias* thereon, and make a levy upon all the property, &c., of the corporation, and sell the same at public sale. After the money realized has been used for the payment of the costs of sale, the balance is to be divided *pro rata* among the judgment creditors.

Confiscation of Southern Property.

A memorial or rather remonstrance has been prepared by gentlemen of competent ability against the restoration of certain coast lands in South Carolina to the traitors of that State, which lands were appropriated under an order of Gen. Sherman to the gallant soldiers of his command. A certain Mr. Orr, formerly a traitor, propounds to the President the question why a planter on the sea coast who was driven from his home in '61, should not have his land restored? The answer is plain; they, like Orr, were traitors, and have no rights which this government under the mountain load of debt and loss of valuable lives involved in the reconquest of that thrice rebellious State, is any manner bound to respect. By the treason of their owners, these lands were righteously forfeited and justly bestowed by Gen. Sherman upon his brave soldiery as a reward for their valor and enduring fidelity to the Government of the United States. But the traitor Orr goes on to enforce his plea by stating these lands had been brought by their former occupants to the highest state of cultivation and productiveness, but omitting to state they were thus brought to this degree of improvement by the sweat and toil and cruelty and bloody lash of the overseer through a period of two hundred years for the luxurious enjoyment of these very traitors to whom now, through this man Orr, an appeal is made for their restoration by an edict of the President and Congress. In this appeal he has the profound assurance to argue that should the occupation of these lands be confirmed to the hands in which General Sherman has placed them it will be a great disaster to their former (we say traitorous) proprietors. God grant this order may be fully and emphatically confirmed, the traitor Orr and all other traitors to the country notwithstanding. If ever there was a General from the days of Julius Cæsar's historic march through Gaul to the conquest of Britain, who assumed the authority to partition the lands and tenements of the conquered foe, to a devoted, brave and patriotic army, that General is W. T. Sherman, who led his columns over stupendous mountains, broad rivers, deep and wide morasses for one thousand miles and achieved the subjugation of the rebellious states, through which he penetrated to the South Carolina coast lands, granted to his brave soldiery, by whose stalwart arms, fearless hearts, and enduring perseverance their unequalled General proceeded without a single repulse of note from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Savannah, and that prolific dam of all treason, Charleston, to the occupation and bestowal of these coast lands upon his followers in that glorious and unparalleled campaign. Will then this Congress or the President under his accidental authority, venture in the face of universal loyal sentiment thus to insult their understanding, and cast a reproach upon that most eminent soldier, Gen. Sherman, through whose wonderful skill and generalship in more than one hundred sanguinary battles, the great victory was won, and the States, through which he marched, coerced into obedience by utter subjugation? It cannot be the President or a patriotic Congress will lend their hearts or minds to such an act of perfidy, nay robbery, of the brave men to whom these estates were granted by General Sherman. To this day, many of the titles to lands in England can be traced to Cæsar's grant to his soldiery.

"Let him that is unjust be unjust still."

Shall such an ignominy as the proposed robbery of the brave men, by whose valor these lands were won, rest upon this young nation, by the act of any one man, however exalted in station?

Then, indeed, would be verified the fact that "Republics are ever ungrateful," and then by such an act would the President strike in effect from the escutcheon of the United States the words "E Pluribus Unum," and realize to us that—

"In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offences by silvery tongue or gilded hand, may
shove by justice."

And thus tear from the hands of the war-worn and mutilated veterans whose valor won these fertile coast fields, whereupon they looked forward to a grateful government to enable them to convert their swords into ploughshares in the cultivation of those lands for themselves and their posterity. Yet this man Orr, steeped in the double treason of violation of his oath as a member of Congress and personal aid and countenance to the rebellion, has the effrontery to approach the President and Congress for the restoration to his brother traitors of their fertile fields, by the laws of war, and right of conquest the property of our devoted soldiery, under the order of their General-in-Chief.

Your correspondent, though advanced in years, even an octogenarian, has had the privilege of reading in part the remonstrance which has occasioned these remarks. He has been no mere partizan politician, ever, yet still alive to his country's honor and future historic fame, most cordially approves its whole tenor, and would approve still stronger and more emphatic words of caution, warning and remonstrance to the President and Congress against the measure prayed for by the adherents of treason, and the indiscriminate exercise of the pardoning power, thus whitewashing them of crime and rewarding them for treachery to the Government, instead of rendering it "odious," as early professions from the Executive [illegible]

CONSTANTER.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Equal Rights Bill Passed Senate

ITS MORE IMPORTANT PROVISIONS.

River and Harbor Improvements.

THE SEA ISLAND PROPERTY.

Letter from General Sherman.

AMOUNT OF STATE WAR DEBTS.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1866.

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL PASSED.

The Senate passed to-day, by a vote of thirty-three to twelve, what is conceded by every body, to be the most important measure brought before Congress since the passage of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. It was Judge Trumbull's bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. The first two and last sections are as follows:

Section 1. All persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, or tribal authority, excluding Indians, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States.

Section 2. There shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or territory of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of slavery, but the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 10. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the Militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation of this act.

This last section was strenuously opposed by Cowan and Hendricks, but was adopted by thirty three to eleven, and is a copy of a section of a bill passed during the democratic administration of Van Buren.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee on Commerce have under consideration the subject of appropriations for rivers and harbors. As no appropriations have been made for several years, the investigations of the Committee are taking a wide range, and being very carefully made. It is understood that the whole subject of the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers has been referred to Mr. Benjamin Eggleston, whose intimate acquaintance with the business of the West is a guarantee that it will be fully and ably attended to.

OLD CLAIM ALLOWED.

Both Houses of Congress have finally, after years of delay, passed a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Charles F. Anderson, architect, $7,500 in full, for time, labor and expense in preparing plans and drawings for the Capitol extension.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received an anonymous communication containing forty-one interest bearing notes amounting in the aggregate to five thousand dollars. The sale of the notes was ordered, which netted $16,880. The letter was postmarked February 1st, and read as follows:

Hon. Hugh McCulloch:—The enclosed is money that rightfully belongs to the United States. Though the world would say that I came honestly by it, I count a clear conscience of more value than money can represent or express.

THE RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE

To-day amounted to two hundred and six thousand one hundred and seven dollars and fifty-three cents.

MILITARY DISTRICT DISCONTINUED.

Orders have been issued discontinuing the military district of Mississippi, from and after the first inst.

The cities of Vicksburg, Jackson, Natchez and Meridian are designated as the principal posts, and Grenada and Columbus as stations.

PERSONAL.

Hon. George Bancroft and his wife will, during their stay in the city, consequent upon the delivery of the eulogy upon Mr. Lincoln, be the guests of President Johnson.

Secretary Seward was at the Capitol and on the floor of the Senate for the first time to-day since the attempt to assassinate him.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas was on the floor of the Senate for the first time in his life.

Gen. Sherman was upon the floor at the time of the passage of the bill guaranteeing civil rights. Gen. Thomas and Meade were received with great enthusiasm in the House. Gen Garfield conducted Gen. Thomas to the Speaker's desk, and Judge Spaulding proposed three cheers, which were given with a will by the House.

TREASURY CLERKS.

During the year 1865, 267 Treasury clerks resigned their positions, and should the present bill providing for an increase of pay be defeated, a much larger number will probably retire.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House will be in session to-morrow in Committee of the Whole on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. Messrs. Rosseau, Shanklin, Ritter, of Kentucky, and Marshall, of Illinois will make speeches. None of these gentlemen act with the Union party.

Judge Spaulding to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to repair and improve the harbors of Cleveland and Fairport, and appropriating $39,800 for the former and $24,000 for the latter, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A majority of the Kentucky delegation here seem to draw inspiration from the same source which supply the present rebel Legislature of that State. To-day one of these gentlemen by objection, prevented the introduction of a bill drawn by Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, giving the Federal Courts jurisdiction in all cases in which Union men are sued for use of property for military services, as the present courts of the State are in nearly all cases awarding damages to rebels for property thus taken.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE SEA ISLAND PROPERTY.

The South Carolina gentlemen who are here to secure a return of the Sea Islands to their former owners, and who, of course, are seeking to defeat the Sea Island section of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, had a long conference with the President, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in his addressing letters to General Sherman and Secretary Stanton, wanting of each an explanation of the circumstances under which General Sherman's special field order No. 15, was issued. The following is General Sherman's reply, which will be presented in the House, to-morrow:

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1866.

To Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt last evening of your letter of February the 1st, and in compliance with your request inclose herewith a copy of field order No. 15 of 1865, with this brief history of its origin and reason for making it.

The Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War came to Savannah soon after its occupation by the forces under my command, and conferred freely with me as to the best method to provide for the vast number of negroes who had followed the army from the interior of Georgia, as also for those who had already congregated on the island near Hilton Head and were still coming into our lines. We agreed perfectly that the young and able-bodied men should be enlisted as soldiers, or employed by the Quartermaster in the necessary work of unloading ships and for other army purposes; but this left on our hands the old and feeble, and the women and children, who had necessarily to be fed by the United States.

Mr. Stanton summoned a large number of the old negroes, mostly preachers, with whom [illegible] down notes. After this he was satisfied the negroes could, with some little aid from us, by means of abandoned plantations on the Sea Islands and along the navigable waters, take care of themselves. He requested me to draw up a plan that would be uniform and practicable. I made the rough draft, and we went over it very carefully, Mr. Stanton making many changes, and the President's Order No. 15 resulted, and was made public.

I knew, of course, we could not convey titles to land, and merely provided possessory titles, to be good so long as the war and our military power lasted, and merely aimed to make provision for negroes who were absolutely dependent on the United States, leaving the value of their possessions to be determined by after events or legislation. At that time, January, 1863, it will be remembered that the tone of the people of the South was very defiant, and none could foretell when the period of war would cease, therefore I did not contemplate that event as being so near at hand. I am, sir, with great respect,

Your Ob't Serv't,
W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.

STATE WAR DEBTS.

The loyal States, with the exception of Kansas, Iowa and Michigan, and the three Pacific States have furnished to Mr. Blaine, of Maine, chairman of the Select Committee on the War Debts of the Loyal States, the amounts expended by the them severally, in supporting the late war. The footings in most cases include the amounts expended by counties, cities and towns, and the aggregates, in round numbers, are as follows:

Maine, $12,000,000; New Hampshire, $13,000,000; Vermont, $8,700,000; Massachusetts, $24,100,000, State alone without including town debt; Rhode Island, $5,500,000; Connecticut, $14,000,000; New York, $111,000,000; New Jersey, $26,700,000; Pennsylvania, $54,000,000; Delaware, $1,160,000; Maryland, $8,600,000; West Virginia, $2,000,000; Ohio, $65,000,000; Indiana, $25,500,000; Illinois, estimate, $30,000,000; Wisconsin, $12,200,000; Minnesota, $12,500,000; Missouri, $9,500,000; Kentucky, $1,600,000, by State alone, not including counties or towns.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1866.

SENATE.

Messrs. Bigham, Graham and Latta presented petitions of citizens of Pittsburgh, asking for the restoration of the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Graham offered a petition from St. Pauls Orphan Asylum, of Pittsburgh, asking for an appropriation.

Mr. Bigham reported from Judiciary Local as committed an act fixing the time for holding terms of court in Allegheny county, and regulating proceedings in the same. Also, from the same, as committed an act punishing the buying and receiving of scrap iron and other metal from minors in Allegheny county.

Mr. Graham, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, an act regulating the granting of licenses to eating houses, and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in Allegheny county, as committed.

Mr. Bigham read in place an act to exempt the hall of the Turners' Association of Pittsburgh from taxation.

Mr. McConaughy moved that John Burns, of Gettysburg, be appointed an additional door keeper of the Senate. Agreed to.

Bills were passed finally as follows:

An act authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad to borrow money, and incorporating the Short Line Railroad Company.

An act for the better and more impartial selection of jurors in Fayette county, was considered in Committee of the Whole, and an amendment offered to make a general law on the subject. The bill was postponed.

Adjourned till Tuesday at 10 o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Glass read a petition from manufacturers, lawyers and business men of Allegheny county to restore the charter of the Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Mechling read a petition for a ferry at Parker's landing, on the Allegheny river.

The Senate bill allowing the Allegheny Railroad Company to borrow money, and to make the number of directors seven, passed finally.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

FENIANISM IN IRELAND.

Gen. McDowell's Indian Expedition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Herald*, under date of January 18th says: The whole island is undermined by the Fenian organization. No one seems to know when to expect the explosion that appears inevitable. Insecurity and alarm are the prevailing feelings, and the opinion that some sort of premature outbreak is at hand has grown into general belief. At no period since the organization was founded, were the followers of Stephens so vigorously engaged in the work of preparing for an appeal to arms, as they are at the present time. It is certainly a remarkable symptom that the punishment inflicted on convicted Fenians has resulted in rendering them ten times more resolute. Dozens of forges are aglow throughout the city with work of pike making. In hundreds of cellars, garrets and kitchens lead is being cast into bullets. Fire arms and weapons of every description, are being fitted up and prepared. Secret meetings are being held, instructions issued to the various branches of the organization, and the whole machinery of the conspiracy, is being kept in rapid motion by countless numbers of cool determined men. Hundreds of Fenians are pouring into this city from all the large towns of England and Scotland, and spirit stores and lodging houses are crowded, and the impression is that they are arriving in obedience to the mandate issued a month ago, to the circles of England and Scotland. Drilling is going on extensively. Here and there throughout the country glimpses are caught by night revelers of hundreds of men marching in military array, or practising drill exercises. The disciples of Fenianism among us are making every preparation in their power for any immediate appeal to the arbitration of the sword. The Government is fully alive to the dangers of the situation. Detectives are on the alert day and night, and wily members are on the trail, lavishing gold for information.

The Irish jails are filling fast. In September last two hundred arrests were made, and at least as many more since then by the police. In every corner of the land seizing and imprisoning is still going on. Sligo, it appears, is one of the points toward which the tide of mysterious strangers, with which Dublin is inundated, is setting.

A San Francisco letter to the *Herald* states that a large number of Mexican republicans from Sonora, have concentrated at Fort Yuma, the intention being to get up an armed expedition to march back into the interior of the State, for the purpose of opposing the Imperialists.

The same correspondent says war against hostile Apache Indians is about to be inaugurated by General McDowell, with great vigor. The General left San Francisco to assume superintendence of the operations. He issued orders for a movement of troops to the scene of hostilities. The Indian tribes are co-operating with the national forces against the Apaches.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* states that 80,000 Germans emigrated to America last year via Hamburg and Bremen. Contrary to what was formerly the case when very poor people would lay by a few thalers to carry them over, a considerable number of the emigrants consist of farmers with one or two thousand thalers.

The District Suffrage Bill—Papers Relating to the Imperial Express Company.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The bill regulating the Elective Franchise in the District of Columbia reported by Mr. Anthony, granting the rights of suffrage to all black persons as men entitled to vote in 1865, and all others who may reside here one year prior to any election and who are qualified; and to make no distinction of color.

The papers relative to the organization of the Imperial Mexican Express Company, in this country, under authority of the so-called Emperor of Mexico, were transmitted to the House to-day, by the President. On October 27th, 1865, Senor Romero called the attention of the Secretary of State to this exercise of authority by an adventurer called Don Fernando Maximilian, of Hapsburg.

Under date of November 1st, Mr. Seward writes: If agents, or citizens with them, shall infringe, in any way, the law or treaties of the United States, or the laws of nations, effecting the Republic of Mexico, the proper measure of redress will be promptly taken.

Message from the President on the Recognition of the Dominican Republic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The following Message from the President was received by the House to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—Believing that the commercial interests of our country would be promoted by a formal recognition of the independence of the Dominican Republic, while such recognition would be in entire conformity with the settled policy of the United States, I have, with that view, nominated to the Senate an officer of the same grade with the one now accredited to the Republic of Hayti, and I recommend an appropriation be made by Congress towards providing for his compensation.

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Germantown Murderer Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Christian Bergen was convicted of murder in the first degree to-day, having killed an old lady, Miss Watt, at Germantown, on January 8th. He received [illegible]

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Opinion of Chief Justice Chase.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President to-day communicated the following to the Senate:

To the Senate of the United States:

The accompanying correspondence is transmitted to the Senate in compliance with a resolution of the 16th ult., requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate any correspondence which may have taken place between himself and any of the Judges of the Supreme Court, touching the holding of the Circuit Courts of the United States in the insurrectionary States, for the trial of crimes against the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.
Executive Mansion, Washington Feb. 2.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1865.

DEAR SIR: It may become necessary that the government prosecute the high crime and misdemeanors committed against the United States within the district of Virginia. Permit me to inquire whether the Circuit Court of the United States for that district is so far organized and in condition to exercise its functions by yourself or either of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, as to hold a term of the Circuit Court there during the autumn or early winter for the trial of causes.

Very Respectfully,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

SALMON P. CHASE,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday Evening, October 12, 1865.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 2d inst., directed to Cleveland, and forwarded to Sandusky, reached me the night before last. I left for Washington yesterday morning, and am just arrived. To your enquiry whether a term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, will be held by myself or one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, during the autumn or early winter, I respectfully respond in the negative.

Under ordinary circumstances, the regular term authorized by Congress would be held on the fourth Monday of November, which this year will be the twenty-seventh. Only a week will intervene between that day and the commencement of the annual term of the Supreme Court, when all the Judges are required to be in attendance at Washington. That time is too short for the transaction of any very important business.

Were this otherwise, I so much doubt the propriety of holding circuit courts of the United States in States which have been declared by the Executive and Legislative Departments of the national government to be in rebellion, and therefore subjected to martial law before the complete restoration of their broken relations with the nation and supercedure of military by civil administration, that I am unwilling to hold such courts in such States within my circuit, which includes Virginia, until Congress shall have had an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject. A civil Court in a district under martial law can only act with the sanction and under the supervision of military power. I cannot think it becomes Justices of the Supreme Court to exercise jurisdiction under such conditions.

In this view it is proper to say that Mr. Justice Wayne, whose whole circuit is in the rebel States, concurs with me. I have had no opportunity of consulting with the other Justices, but the Supreme Court has hitherto declined to consider cases brought before it by appeal or rise of error from the Circuit or District Courts in rebel portions of the country.

No very reliable inference can be drawn in this action, for when circumstances have changed, the Court has adjudged, but so far as it goes, it favors the conclusion arrived at by myself and Justice Wayne.

With great respect, yours very truly,
S. P. CHASE.

THE NATIONAL DEBT---MONTHLY STATEMENT.

General Howard's Lecturing Tour.

CASE OF A SEIZED STEAMER DECIDED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A Washington dispatch says: The regular monthly statement of the National Debt, for the present month, has been issued from the Treasury Department. It shows an increase of seventeen millions in the public indebtedness, during the month of January.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Major General O. O. Howard has gone on his lecturing tour through the New England States. He is to receive one hundred dollars for each lecture delivered, and the money thus received is to be devoted to the fund accumulated for the erection of the Congregational Church in this city. During the absence of the General, which it is supposed will not extend beyond a fortnight, Brigadier General Charles Howard will have charge of the Bureau.

The Third Auditor yesterday decided that in the case of the steamer R. B. Hamilton, seized by the United States authorities in 1864 for the transportation of troops from St. Louis to Mobile, and which was blown up by torpedoes placed in the coal bin by rebel emissaries, the owners are entitled to the value of the vessel destroyed. As establishing a precedent this fact is of considerable importance, as a large number of other vessels were similarly destroyed during the war.

The total number of claims received at the office of the Second Comptroller during the month of January last was 9,073, involving the large amount of $58,589,091.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It may interest persons intending to present claims to the Treasury Department for captured or abandoned property, to know that the Secretary is not considering any cases of this kind, in consequence of the pressure of other duties. No action will be taken by him on this class of business until the return of Assistant Secretary Chandler, or until there is a relaxation in other classes of business.

XXXIXth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1866.

HOUSE.

The House took up the motion made by Mr. Raymond yesterday, to reconsider the vote by which, on motion of Mr. Brooks the day before, certain testimony in the latter's behalf in the contested seat of Dodge vs. Brooks, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Dawes complained that the testimony of Mr. Brooks had been delayed since March last.

Mr. Brooks explained the circumstances of the delay, and asserted that no official notice had been furnished to him by Mr. Dawes to hand it in.

Mr. Raymond said that he had made the motion reluctantly at the request of Mr. Dodge, the contestant, and not with any intention whatever of prejudicing the case of Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Kasson offered a resolution that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending Government aid to the Iowa branch of the Pacific Railroad, in an amount equal to that extended to the other branch of said road, for the purpose of completing the Iowa branch to the capital of Iowa.

Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, asked, but failed to obtain permission, to introduce a bill to amend the indemnity act of 1862. It provides that any suit brought in any State court against any United States officer for arrest and imprisonment, shall be removed to the Court of Claims, where they shall be filed and disposed of as other claims are disposed of in court.

A debate between Mr. Dawes, of the Election Committee, and Mr. Brooks, relative to the testimony of the latter, furnished in the case of his contestant, Mr. Dodge, ensued.

Mr. Elliott announced that he should, in consequence of this debate, postpone pressing the previous question on the bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, until Monday next.

Mr. Brooks yielded the floor in order to enable Mr. Garfield to move a recess of ten minutes, so that Major Generals Meade and Thomas, who were in the hall, might be formally introduced to the House. The motion was unanimously agreed to. The Speaker then left his seat and escorted Major General Meade to the stand, and Mr. Garfield, with Major General Thomas, extending a similar courtesy.

The Speaker then delivered the following brief address:

"*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives*:—While time shall last, and the Republic shall endure, none of us can ever fail to be grateful to the officers and soldiers who perilled their lives for its preservation. True as the truest and brave as the bravest, were Major General Meade, Commander of the Army of the Potomac, and Major General Thomas, Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, whom I have the pleasure, under your order, to introduce to you to-day."

This address was received with renewed applause from all parts of the Hall. Gen. Meade responded.

The House galleries again applauded. Some gentlemen called upon Major General Thomas for a speech. The General said: "It was not my intention to say anything but to trust to General Meade to express our feelings, but since you called upon me, all I can say is I concur with him in every word he has said, and sincerely thank you for the compliment." (Applause.)

Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, asked for three cheers, and they were given with even more earnestness, if possible, than before. All the members were on their feet, and cheer after cheer went up in deafening chorus, amid the waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The time having expired for recess, the House returned to business.

Mr. Brooks continued in explanation, and Mr. Dawes made some statements relative to proceedings in the Election Committee.

Mr. Dodge, the contestant of Mr. Brooks, also made some explanatory remarks.

Mr. Raymond finally withdrew his motion to reconsider, and the subject was dropped.

Mr. Raymond introduced a bill providing for Government warehouses in the port of New York for the reception of merchandize arriving in vessels subject to quarantine, by the laws of New York, and a resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, to place hulks and vessels at the disposal of the committees of quarantine at New York. Referred to committee on Commerce.

Mr. O'Neil presented the petition of nine hundred and fifty-two soldiers of the war of 1861, who enlisted after April 9, 1861, and before October 24, 1863, were severally discharged from service by sickness or disability incurred in the line of duty, but received no bounty, because (by the acts of July 22, 1861, and March 3, 1863) [illegible] for the passage of an act equalizing all bounties granted or to be granted to all soldiers in the late rebellion who enlisted and served as above, as well as those who served during the same period and served two years or more, placing them on an equal footing with soldiers who enlisted later in the war.

Referred to Committee on Military.

He also presented a petition from Carriage and Bolt Manufacturers of Philadelphia and other places, recommending an increased duty on Carriage Bolts.

Referred to Committee.

On motion of Mr. Washburne of Illinois, it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary to prevent the incompetency of pilots of steamboats on the Western Rivers, and second, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of naval officers and surveyor, and into the condition of American trade on the Coast of Africa, and what measures, if any, are necessary to extend and protect it.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, when Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, concluded his speech commenced yesterday, opposing it. He could not find in the constitution the faintest show of authority of the exercise of the power on the part for Congress.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner introduced the following joint resolution for carrying out the guarantee of a republican form of government in the constitution of the United States, and inforcing the constitutional amendment for the prohibition of slavery:

WHEREAS, It is provided in the constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and whereas, by reason of the failure of certain States to maintain governments which Congress can recognize, it has become the duty of the United States, standing in the place of guarantor, where the principle has made a lapse, to secure to such States according to the requirement of guarantee, a government republican in form; and whereas, further, it is provided in the recent constitutional amendment that Congress may enforce the prohibition of slavery by appropriate legislation, and it is important to this end that all relics of slavery shall be removed, including all distinction of right on account of color. Now, therefore, to carry out the guarantee of a republican form of government, and to enforce the prohibition of slavery,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that in all the States, lately declared to be in rebellion, there shall be no oligarchy, aristocracy, caste or monopoly invested with peculiar privileges and powers and there shall be no denial of rights, civil or political, on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law, whether in the court room or at the ballot box, and this statute, made in pursuance of the Constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any such State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The preamble and resolution were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sumner gave notice that he should move this joint resolution, as a counter proposition to the constitutional amendment passed by the House.

Mr. Nesmith introduced a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a rail road and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, of California, to Portland, in Oregon, or the navigable waters of the Columbia river.

Mr. Howe presented a petition of citizens of Wisconsin asking that persons of African descent in the lately rebellious States be admitted to citizenship and equal rights as a condition precedent to the readmission of those States. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition of Ohio soldiers praying for the equalization of bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Nye offered a joint resolution, which was adopted, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to set apart a room in the Patent Office for the exhibition of specimens of gold and silver. The bill for the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit was taken up and passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill for the protection of all persons in the enjoyment of their civil rights.

Mr. Davis took the floor in continuation of his speech commenced yesterday, and offered an amendment to strike out the first section of the bill, and insert a provision that the citizens of one State be entitled to be citizens of the several States.

Mr. Trumbull replied to Mr. Davis' speech: Mr. Davis had denounced the bill, he said, as monstrous, intolerable and unconstitutional, simply because it declared that all men should be equal in the enjoyment of their civil rights. It was not a bill for the benefit of the black men or white men. It simply proposed to break down the barriers which heretofore denied civil rights to black men. It had nothing to do with politics, and did not confer the right of suffrage. It simply secured the rights guaranteed by the adoption of the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Guthrie did not think the bill was warranted by the Constitution, or sound policy. The protection for the black was the Constitutional amendment.

Mr. Hendricks moved to strike out the 9th section, authorizing the use of the Army and Navy to enforce this provision.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, favored the bill.

Mr. Wilson replied to some remark of Mr Guthrie's a few days since.

Mr. Cowan denied the power of Congress to repeal the State laws relative to persons.

Mr. Trumbull replied to the arguments against the bill.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to adjourn. Lost.

A vote was taken on Mr. Hendrick's amendment, which was lost.

Mr. Davis' amendment was then voted down.

Mr. Saulsbury moved an amendment, inserting after the words "civil rights," the words "except the right to vote." Lost.

On motion of Mr. Norton an amendment was adopted, striking out that portion of the seventh section imposing a fine of one thousand dollars in the case of the escape of any culprit. Yeas 31; Nays 12.

Adjourned till Monday.

Gen. Sherman's Sea Island Order—Reconstruction Committee—Northern Pacific Railroad.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The *World's* Washington special says that Gen. Sherman stated to the Committee from South Carolina, that his military order turning over lands in that State to the negroes, was not intended to last longer than when peace was declared, and the rebels laid down their arms and submitted to the laws of the United States.

The Reconstruction Committee have obtained considerable evidence in regard to the condition of affairs in Tennessee. The evidence of Gen. Thomas is very favorable.

At a recent meeting of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company held in Boston, it was announced as the plan of the Company to enter upon the immediate construction of seven hundred miles of the road, connecting the waters of Lake Superior with the navigable waters of Columbia river, the work to be completed in three years.

Unaudited Public Debt—The Reciprocity Question.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The returns from the loyal States to the special committee of the House on the war debt, show that the aggregate amount of indebtedness which cannot be audited under the existing laws and paid by the general government, will exceed five hundred million dollars. The Kentucky indebtedness is eleven million dollars.

The *Post's* Washington special says the Way and Means Committee had the Reciprocity Treaty under consideration this morning. Several prominent Canadians were present and submitted definite proposals for reciprocal legislation. It is now considered certain that trade will not be deranged by the expiration of the treaty, and that the necessary legislation will be granted.

From the Rio Grande—Order for Arrest of Suspected Filibusters—Investigation of the Bagdad Affair—Arrival of Juarez in Texas again Reported.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Gen. Wetzel has issued an order directing every commanding officer to arrest all armed persons lurking in the District of the Rio Grande.

A Military Commission is now in session at Brazos, Santiago, investigating the Bagdad affair. All persons, whether residents of Mexico or the United States, appear, who are conversant with any circumstances connected therewith.

General Weitzel has annulled the order mustering out the 118th colored infantry regiment until after the report of the Military Commission.

The arrival of Juarez at Santiago, is again stated.

Reported Collusion between the Spanish Ministry and the Insurgents.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A Madrid correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes some queer data, going to prove a collusion between the rebel Gen. Prim, who is so persistently reported as en route to Portugal for safety, and the commanding officers of the Queen's regular army. This correspondent says conjectures ventured upon by thinking men are endless. Those who incline to believe in a secret understanding between Prim and O'Donnell, imagine that the object of the latter was, and is, to frighten the Queen and send her to that abdication which he was charged with attempting to force upon her at Laguayra.

Freedmen Sold Abroad as Slaves.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The correspondent of the *Nation* writes, in a letter from Macon, that he has been informed of numerous negroes being hired under false pretenses and sold into slavery. Negroes are hired as if to work at lumbering in Florida or Georgia, in fact for work of any kind, so distant as to furnish a pretext for taking them on board a vessel, and they are sent over to Cuba, where purchasers are readily found. One steamer from Augusta, with a considerable number of these deceived blacks on board, made to Cuba. In the past three weeks several parties in Charleston have made very profitable ventures.

Report of General Sherman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The President to-day transmitted to the Senate the report of Major General Sherman, relative to the Department of Mississippi. It relates mainly to Sherman's trip to Arkansas, and he intimates that the interests of that State, and of the military would be subserved in aiding the completion and repairs of certain railroads which received great damage by material taken during the war. To further this end, he recommends the employment of negro regiments in cutting wood ties in order to assist in completing the railroad from Memphis to Little Rock.

Factory Burned.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2.—The Valley Worsted Mill, on Eagle street in this city, was destroyed by fire this evening. The fire caught [illegible]

Deaths on Shipboard—American Steamer Lost—All on Board Perished.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Thirty-three deaths occurred on the Bremen ship Albert Meyer, which arrived in this port yesterday, after a voyage of seventy days, from Hamburg. She experienced most tempestuous weather during the whole of the voyage. Of those who died, eighteen were children, and fifteen adults.

The United States steamer Narcissus was lost during one of the recent storms at the entrance to Tampa Bay, Florida, and about thirty persons, all on board, perished.

Explosion of the Missouri—The Books Saved—List of Dead to be Published.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1st, 1866.—The Albany *Ledger* says: "The Steamer Charmer went to the wreck of the Missouri on Tuesday morning and succeeded in getting the boats safe and books. Mr. Wallace, Clerk, has gone to Evansville to obtain possession of them and will be able to make out a complete list of the lost. The remains of Capt. Hurd's wife were recovered from the wreck yesterday afternoon. No other bodies have yet been discovered.

Small Pox Prevailing in the South—Murder and Robbery.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, states that the small pox is prevailing to an alarming extent through many parts of the South. The Huntsville *Independent* says that unless some organized effort is made to arrest its progress, it will become atmospheric and sweep over the land.

Southern papers are filled with accounts of murders and robberies.

Temperance Society Meeting—Eulogy on the Late Dr. Mott.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A large meeting of the new National Temperance Society was held last evening at Cooper Institute.

A eulogy on the late Dr. Valentine Mott was delivered last evening under the auspices of the New York Medical Society, in Clinton Hall, by Dr. Gunning S. Bedford, before a large audience.

Defalcation in Sub-Treasury Office.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—San Francisco papers bring the details of a defalcation in the United States Sub-Treasurer's office, it is supposed by Wm. Macy, brother-in-law of the Sub-Treasurer, W. D. Chessman. The amount is about $30,000—$9,000 in currency and $20,000 in gold.

Fire at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, CT., Feb. 2.—The large bolt factory of the S. S. Stowe Manufacturing Company, at Plantsville, was destroyed by fire this evening. The fire made a rapid and clean sweep. A large number of persons were, by this disaster, thrown out of employment. No further particulars have been received.

Fenian Attack on Canada Hourly Expected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The *Herald's* Toronto despatch of last evening states that the Fenian attack on the Canadian frontier towns is hourly expected, that the Provincial military are under arms in all directions and that trains are kept ready at that place and Hamilton to transport troops to any requisite point.

Sweeney and Roberts in Canada.

HAMILTON, C. W., Feb. 2.—General Sweeny and Colonel Roberts passed through this city last evening, on the Express train. Colonel Booker, the Mayor, and the chief Police passed through the train and viewed the sleepers.

Statement of the Public Debt.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of February, 1866:

Character of Issue.	When Redeemable.	Amount.
DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.		
6 per cent. bonds,	Dec. 31, 1867, and July 1, 1868,	$18,223,591 80
5 per cent. bonds,	January 1, 1874,	20,000,000 00
5 per cent. bonds,	January 1, 1871,	7,022,000 00
6 per cent. bonds,	Dec. 31, 1880, and June 30, 1881,	282,648,250 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds,	May 1, 1867, or May 1, 1882,	514,780,500 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds,	Nov. 1, 1869, or Nov. 1, 1884,	100,000,000 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds,	Nov. 1, 1870, or Nov. 1, 1885,	59,590,300 00
5 per cent. 10-40 bonds,	March 1, 1874, or March 1, 1904,	172,770,100 00
Oregon War Bonds,	July 1, 1881,	1,016,000 00
Total		$1,157,149,741 08
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.		
6 per cent. bonds, U. P. R. R. Co.,	Nov. 1, 1895,	$892,000 00
6 per cent. bonds, C. P. R. R. Co.,	Jan. 16, 1895,	2,362,000 00
4, 5, & 6 per cent. Temporary Loan,	10 days' notice after 30 days	114,755,840 06
Certificates of Indebtedness,	1 yr. from date,	60,637,000 00
1 and 2 year 5 per cent. notes,	1 and 2 years from date,	8,536,900 00
3 year compound interest notes,	3 years from date,	180,012,141 00
Three year 7-30 Treasury notes,	3 years from date,	830,000,000 00
		$1,197,297,881 06
MATURED DEBT NOT PRESENTED FOR PAYMENT.		
Texas Indemnity Bonds		$665,000 00
Three year 7-30 Treasury Notes		233,500 00
Bonds		81,268 68
Treasury Notes		118,361 64
Temporary Loan, Coin		1,200 00
Total		$1,099,330 32
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.		
U. S. Notes		$423,902,223 00
Fractional Currency		26,553,244 32
Gold Certificates of Deposit		8,391,080 00
Total		$458,846,547 32
Total Debt		$2,824,391,500 70
Amount in Treasury—		
Coin	$51,443,161 84	
Currency	56,050,186 23	
		107,493,348 07
Amount of Debt, less Cash in Treasury		$2,716,898,152 63

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the Books and Treasurer's Returns in the Department, on the 1st of February, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MARRIED.

MACKEY—PETTENGILL—On Tuesday, January 23d, in South Boston, Mass., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Granville S. Abbott, JAMES MACKEY, of this city, to FRANCES B., youngest daughter of U. [illegible] Pettengill.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESOLUTIONS OF CITY COUNCILS.—At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, held January 29th, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were read three times and passed:

WHEREAS, At several meetings of the industrial associations of our city, a proposition has been made by ex-Governor Tod, President of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, to extend said railroad from its present terminus to this city, without any corporate or private subscriptions on the part of our people, asking only the proper legislation to enable him to do so; and whereas the proposition has met with general favor, and would, if carried out speedily, result in great benefit to our city and county, and enable our manufacturers, merchants and mechanics to forward without delay their goods and merchandise, without (as has frequently been the case) having to wait for days for transportation, and would, to a great extent, prevent the streets of our city in the vicinity of railroad depots from being blockaded from day to day and week to week with loaded drays and wagons: Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the people of Pittsburgh, earnestly request the Legislature of Pennsylvania to grant to the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company an independent charter to extend the said road from the Ohio state line to the city of Pittsburgh; the wants and necessities of our trade absolutely requiring additional railway facilities, as an outlet for the increased and increasing products of our manufactories and workshops.

Resolved, That we would respectfully urge upon the attention of our legislators at Harrisburg the necessity that exists for the passage of a Free Railroad law, with proper and well-guarded restrictions, providing for the building of railroads anywhere throughout our State, so as to enable our resources to be more easily and thoroughly developed, and leave our people free and independent of railroad monopolies, if any now exist or may hereafter arise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of our representatives at Harrisburg.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk Select Council.
HUGH McMASTER,
Clerk Common Council.
fe3

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c
THE BRADBURY, NEW YORK,
AND
Schomacker & Co., Philadelphia,
PIANOS.
The Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organ,
AND AMERICAN ORGAN.

Acknowledged by the best musical talent in the United States to be superior to to all others in power, purity and quality of tone, and thorough workmanship.

These instruments have for years taken the first premiums, over all competitors, at the various State and County Fairs. In prices they are lower than any others. All warranted for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja24

NOW BEING RECEIVED,
THAT ELEGANT STOCK OF
CHICKERING PIANOS,
Selected personally by the subscriber, during a recent visit to the Factory.

SEVENTEEN INSTRUMENTS
are now open, and ready for examination, and the public are invited to call and see them.
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
CHARLES C. MELLOR,
81 Wood Street.

KNABE'S GREAT UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTES.—These instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability. KNABE'S SQUARE PIANO all have the new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble. CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth Street, Sole Agent for the above, and also for Haines Bros.' Celebrated Piano and Prince's Organs and Melodeons. ja13

PIANO AT A BARGAIN.—Splendid Rosewood Seven Octave Piano, carved legs and pedal improved, from France, overstrung bass, in use only three months; cost [illegible], will be sold for [illegible]. Also, [illegible] Six Octave [illegible] hand Piano. Price $100. CHARLOTTE BLUME, No. 43 FIFTH STREET, Second [illegible] Wood street.
ja9

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS ARE PRINTED,
One on Wednesday and the other on Saturday.
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.
TERMS:
Single copies..........$2 00
In Clubs of five..........1 75
In Clubs of ten and upwards..........1 50

BOOTS AND SHOES.
NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME
ALL GOODS
AND
Winter Stock Particularly,
SELLING LESS THAN
Prime Cost.
WOMEN'S RUBBERS $1,00,
EVERYTHING ELSE
IN PROPORTION
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
All This and Next Month,
AT
CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,
No. 60 Fifth Street,
West side, above Wood Street.
No connection with any other house in the city
ja29

CLOTHING.
$20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH
WORTH
WORTH
OF
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN
MANUFACTURERS' COST.
MANUFACTURERS' COST.
MANUFACTURERS' COST.
AT THE POPULAR
AT THE POPULAR
AT THE POPULAR
CLOTHING HOUSE
CLOTHING HOUSE
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
H. SMITH & CO.,
H. SMITH & CO.,
H. SMITH & CO.,
63 FIFTH STREET,
63 FIFTH STREET,
63 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite the Opera House.
j1a

AUCTION SALES.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS
AT
M'CLELLAND'S AUCTION EMPORIUM,
55 and 57 Fifth Street.
BLANKETS,
White, Brown and Gray at Reduced Prices;
FURS AT THE BEST OFFERS;
Woolen and Winter Goods
OF ALL KINDS, VERY CHEAP;
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,
AND
Over Shoes.
At the Usual Low Prices.
ja29:d&wT

REAL ESTATE.
DESIRABLE DWELLING AND LOT.—I have at private sale a 3 story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, situate at No. 30 Wayne street, near Penn street, with Double Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; 4 Chambers on Second, and 3 on third floor, with gas in every room; New Shingle and Slate Roofs, and in good condition throughout. Lot 22½ by 80 feet. Also, will be sold with the House, if desired, the Furniture, which is comparatively new. Possession given April 1st, 1866, or earlier if necessary. For further particulars inquire at 55 and 57 Fifth street.
jy7
T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

DON'T PAY RENT, but call and purchase a very cheap lot in the village of Mount Washington, build yourself a house, become a landlord, save your money, and invest in those 14 valuable lots which I am authorized to sell on very easy terms. For further particulars enquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
No. 104 Fourth Street.
ja31:tf

TWO STORY DWELLING FOR SALE.—A two story Frame House, with back building, containing five rooms and front basement, on Roberts Street, South of Centre Avenue. Lot 20 by 108. Apply to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
57 Fourth street, (Burke's Building.
ja30

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
$1.00 BUYS EVERYTHING.—Gold Watches and Diamond Rings selling for ONE DOLLAR EACH! Something entirely new!
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
40 FIFTH STREET, (opposite Masonic Hall,) sells
Gold Hunting Case Watch.
Silver Hunting Case Watch.
Setts of Ladies' Jewelry.
Oil Paintings, Albums,
Silver Extension Case.
And ONE HUNDRED OTHER NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES, all at the average price of ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Come and see the plan of sale.
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
40 Fifth Street, (two doors below Express Office.)
ja10:ff

RE-PLATING.
LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY.
By having your Old Table Ware RE-PLATED WITH SILVER.
CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c.,
Can all be re-plated and made to LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT A SMALL COST.
JOHN M. CORNWELL,
No. 7 St. Clair Street.
de12:mwt

BOOKS.
KEY TO LOVE; OR, DR. S. M. LANDIS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FASCINATIONS, 8th Edition, just out. It teaches you to charm those you love: how to redeem straying companions, &c. it contains many secrets worth keeping. Price, 30 cents. Also, GREAT PRIVATE BOOK for MARRIED or GROWN PERSONS. Every lady should have one. Price, $1.60. Send price of either or both to F. A. STEINER & CO., Sole Agents, No. 121 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and receive by return mail, in sealed envelope. A Sharpshooter will also accompany each book

CEMETERIES.
HILLDALE CEMETERY.--A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.
GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SUNDRIES.
PRODUCE.
10 bbls. Extra Family Flour;
50 " Rye do
50 " Pearl Hominy;
[illegible] " prime White Beans;
[illegible] " choice Green Apples;
[illegible] " Peachblow Potatoes;
[illegible] " Sorghum Molasses;
[illegible] " Dried Apples;
[illegible] " Peaches;
[illegible] fresh E[illegible]
For sale [illegible]

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

—The High-Church scheme to effect a closer communion with the old Churches of the East, especially that of Russia, has just come to light, in a novel manner, namely: by the translation of a letter from the Russian Prince Orloff, originally published in the Moscow *Gazette*, by the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, in which it is stated that a private meeting was held in London, chiefly of clergymen of High-Church principles, for that purpose. The Bishop of Oxford presided, and there were present the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop Coadjutor of Edinburg, Doctors Pusey and Sidney, of Oxford, Dr. Williams, of Cambridge, and Canon Wadsworth, of Westminster. The Russian Church was represented by Prince Orloff, Count Talstoi, and the Russian Chaplain in London. It appears that a meeting had been held a year previous, at which a resolution had been offered, purporting "that the doctrines of the Eastern Church should be examined, with a view to mitigating the estrangement of the various Christian Churches from each other." The Prince, in the course of his remarks, stated that the study of the English language had been introduced into the Russian ecclesiastical seminaries, and the Russian clergy would be prepared to sift privately all disputed points. In conclusion, the Prince moved: 1. That works should be published in England setting forth the history, doctrine, and present condition of the Anglican Church, with a view to proving that it is not a Protestant but a Catholic Church, and, accordingly, related to the Eastern Church. I also remarked that the subject being altogether unknown to the Russian public, it ought to be explained fully and copiously. 2. That Anglician clergymen sympathising with the cause should be stationed at Moscow and St. Petersburgh. The third and last resolution states the matter should not be precipitated, but they should be guided by Divine assistance. Other points were discussed by the attendants at the meeting. Direct overtures and conditions were made by two of the Bishops, but the representatives from Russia were not prepared for definate action. On the day after the meeting, the Prince paid a visit to the Archbishop of Canterbury, at his country seat. Suffice it to say, the Archbishop is deeply interested in the work of reunion, but spoke of difficulties in the way at present. A well-known and influential religious journal, from which we are indebted for the above points, in an editorial, thinks as far as the Church of England is concerned, the progress of this union movement proves the most complete success of the anti-Protestant party. The fact that most of the Episcipal Sees are filled at present by High Churchmen shows there is some encouragement of a Union with the Greeks.

—The discourse of Rev. R. M. Hatfield, of Chicago, on the Theatre is published, and, as might be expected, is awakening a good deal of attention. Mr. Hatfield shows that the drama for the two thousand five hundred years of its existence has been a moral pest; that it has cursed the localities where it has been situated and the actors who have presented it; that it cannot be reformed, and, even if it could, would be inefficient and clumsy as a means of moral instruction. Macready, the great tragedian, it is well known, has said: "None of my children shall ever, with my consent, or on any pretense, enter a theatre, or have any visiting connection with actors or actresses."

—Col. Moody, the fighting Methodist parson, who it will be remembered was in command at Nashville, during the dark days of the rebellion in that State, when President Johnson was Military Governor, preached at the new Foundry M. E. Church, Washington, city, D. C., Sunday, the 21st ult., and raised $10,000 for the completion of the church. Among his hearers was President Johnson. When the contributions were taken up the President emptied his pocket-book—about $100. The congregation afterwards elected him an honorary or life member of the Society, by a contribution of $1,000.

—Lord Shaftesbury recently stated in a public meeting in London, that, from personal observations, he had ascertained that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in favor, and only one against him, as to an honorable life thereafter. Let every father and mother solemnly vow, "By God's help, I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the streets."

—A bill was read in the State Senate to allow passenger railway-cars to run on all days of the week; which bill was referred by the Speaker to the committee on Vice and Immorality, *because the bill had reference to the morality of the community*. The *Press* took exception to this reference, arguing, the question to be not a moral one, but one of "public utility."

—The English correspondent of the *Western Christian Advocate* writes there is a great revival going on among the Baptists; not a revival in the sense of prayer meetings and penitent benches; it does not take this form; yet the number of new churches and converts are remarkable. The growth of Mr. Spurgeon's church, in fourteen years, numbers 3,500 members, and is increasing weekly.

—Recent reports from Italy and Germany give encouraging accounts of the progress of Sunday Schools, and it is believed the institution will be eminently fitted to make new life in Germany. In Italy twenty-five to thirty schools have been organized on the American plan. In Holland the work is begun with encouraging prospects.

—The various Presbyterian bodies of New South Wales have united and will henceforth form one Church. It is said similar unions have taken place in Canada and Nova Scotia.

—Senator Sprague of Rhode Island, it is stated, has given to the Providence, (Methodist Episcopal) Conference Seminary, at Greenville, R. I., the sum of $75,000.

—The Arch diocese (Catholic) of Cincinnati, on the occasion of the jubilee, contributed the handsome sum of sixteen thousand dollars to the Holy Father.

—The *National Baptist* reports that a revival of unusual interest is now being enjoyed by the Baptist church in Altoona, Penna.

GENERAL NEWS.

EUROPE seems to be on the eve of a financial revulsion, and the Banks of England and France are raising their charges of interest to protect themselves in case of an emergency. The main cause of the present condition of the European money market is said to be found in the unlimited consignment on credit of goods to America, from which no proportionate returns in bullion, cotton, wheat or other produce are forthcoming.

SIX cholera cases, all ending in death, have been officially recorded in St. Petersburg. Hospitals have been prepared for the reception of the terrible guest, and rules of diet officially published in the papers.

THE Legislature of Louisiana is now in session. The House has one Union man among its members; but the Senate is exclusively composed of rebels and rebel sympathizers. The officers of both houses served in the rebel army.

IT has been ascertained that large quantities of corn whisky are being manufactured in North Carolina and Tennessee, which pay no revenue tax, while brought into direct competition with the production of loyal stills.

THE total amount of revenue received by the Government from the whole of the New England States, during the twelve months ending in June last, exclusive of stamps, was $42,132,000, and from Massachusetts alone, $25,192,000.

THE salary of Mr. Greeley, as editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*, has been recently raised to $7,000 per annum, and his judgment is omnipotent on all matters connected with his department.

THE people of Augusta, Georgia, are contemplating the erection of a cenotaph to the "heroic dead," the citizens of that State who fell in the attempt to break up the Government.

THE Clark, Ill., county paper says that eight or ten wells will be sunk for oil in that county during the coming spring. The prospects for large oil deposits are extremely good.

GEN. GRANT states that he has no intention of visiting Europe at present, but he may possibly do so in one or two years.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE DESERTERS.

Some weeks ago Judge KING, of the Franklin district, decided that the law of Congress disfranchising deserters from military service was inoperative and void. A republican, a firm upholder of the Union, he rested his judgment on the ground that no forfeiture of citizenship could be wrought except by due process of law—which means by indictment and conviction for some offence.

To cure this point Mr. MCCONAUGHY, the new Senator from the Franklin district, has read in place a bill to carry out the act of Congress. He is a lawyer of considerable attainments, and has doubtless prepared the bill with all the circumspection he thought required by the gravity of the measure.

The bill makes it a misdemeanor for members of election boards to receive ballots from deserters; makes it a misdemeanor for deserters to offer to vote; makes it a misdemeanor for any person to persuade or advise a deserter to offer to vote; makes it the duty of the Adjutant General to procure certified lists of all deserters; makes it his duty to prepare, certify and forward to the several clerks of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, lists of deserters belonging in the respective counties; makes these lists prima facie evidence before election boards, with suitable limitations; and in all trials arising under this act makes the exemplications evidence.

The Senator proceeds on the presumption that the authority of the State to regulate elections is sufficient to enable it to exclude thirty thousand adult males in this Commonwealth from the ballot-box in this form; just as undeniable citizens who have not duly paid their taxes are excluded by a provision of the State Constitution. How the Judges will rule under this bill, if it shall become a law, we will not undertake to decide.

While we not only confess but affirm that deserters during the rebellion are unworthy of citizenship, and ought to have the forfeiture enforced against them, we would be cautious of establishing a precedent in proceedings to accomplish this end at variance with settled principles of adjudication, and hence dangerous in its general tendency.

"THE DEAD OF THE NATION."

MR. RAYMOND, of New York, the leader of the Conservatives in Congress, and one of the special pets of the Pittsburg *Commercial*, heaps the Union and Rebel dead into one common pile and gives them common honor as "the dead of the Nation." The following is the peroration of his speech delivered in the House on the 29th ult:

> The gigantic contest is at an end; the courage and devotion on either side, which made it so terrible and so long, no longer owe a divided duty, but have become the common property of the American name, the priceless possession of the American Republic, through all time to come. The dead of the contending hosts sleep beneath the soil of a common country, under their common flag; their hostilities are hushed, and they are the dead of the nation forevermore.

The scathing reply of Mr. STEVENS to this is worthy of special note. We quote from the reports of the debate:

> MR. STEVENS then replied to a portion of the remarks of Mr. Raymond, delivered on Monday, saying he admired his amiability of temper, and tenderness of heart in speaking of those who were slain in the late conflict. The courage which sent so many men to death was to be the common boast of the nation, and the pride of the country that so many rebels were their murderers. We were to consider the dead of both sides as the dead of the nation—the common dead—over whom he [Mr. Stevens] supposed they were to raise monuments beside those of Reynolds and of others who fell on the battle-field of Gettysburg; also to build high the monument of the rebel Barksdale, who, while a member of this hall, had drawn a bowie-knife to murder the representatives of the people.
>
> Instead of leaving them to rot in the ditch, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," they were to be raised to the formost rank of the nation's dead, and pæans were to be sung to their memory, and we were to weep over them as the dead of America. Was there ever before such blasphemy as that? If the loyal dead were to be associated with the traitors who murdered them, they would, if they could have heard the gentleman's remarks, *broken the cerements of the grave and strutted forth in their winding sheets, and stared at him till they seared his eyeballs.*

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

The Beaver *Argus* declares for Mr. KETCHUM, as the republican candidate.

The Muncy *Luminary*, the Jersey Shore *Vidette*, the Mauch Chunk *Union Flag*, the Montour *Republican*, and the Towanda *Union*, have declared for Mr. MOORHEAD.

A correspondent of the Uniontown *Standard*, favors Gen. GEARY.

THE debate in the State Senate on the subject of indorsing the action of our Representatives in Congress who voted for the Free Suffrage bill, has so far been a very able one. Mr. LANDON's speech in favor of the resolutions of indorsement introduced by him, was a very eloquent and effective one, and that of Senator BROWNE, of Newcastle, was equally so. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

> The temper of the debaters was governed entirely by their sympathies for and against the country, for and against treason. Union Senators spoke, as their friends fought during the war, in favor of the majesty, the purity, the justice and the sacred principles of free government. On the other hand, Democratic Senators took the ground occupied by the traitors during the war, that the rights of revolution were sacred; that the rebels of the South stood in the attitude of the Poles who fought against the tyranny of Russia, and the Hungarians who resisted the oppression of Austria. They went even further than this, and insisted that all attempts to punish treason by disfranchisement, or to reward loyalty in the South, by enfranchisement, would be to violate the spirit which prompted the original organization of the Government, and insult the intelligence by which it has been maintained.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

> The election of A. H. Stephens and Hershel V. Johnson as Senators from Georgia is received here with regret by the best friends of the South connected with the government. That two men should have been selected chiefly because of their prominence in the rebellion, and who cannot take the oath, simply embarrasses the work of restoration, and the Southern people in the end become the chief sufferers.

The *Times*, however, is too blind to see that this choice was deliberately made, and of set purpose to fling defiance in the face of the loyal North, calculating all the while that the support received from such papers as the *Times*, Pittsburgh *Commercial*, and their Northern Copperhead coadjutors would be sufficient to carry this defiance through successfully. But for the aid and encouragement given by the "Conservatives" of the North, Georgia would never have dreamed of such folly.

VIRGINIA CONSERVATISM.—The legislature of Virginia says it sustains the reconstruction policy of the President, and that he is criminal who says it dont. The President says that it is a part of his policy that each reconstructed State shall secure the rights of the freedmen by irreversible guarantees. Has Virginia done that? How, then, does it happen that the President, acting through Gen. TERRY, has been compelled to prohibit the enforcement of the Virginia vagrant law, because of its shocking inhumanity to the freedmen?

THE VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following is the vote in the House on the Constitutional Amendment regulating the basis of representation:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley (O.), Baker Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandagee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckalew, Bundy, Clarke (O.), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb, Conklin, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees; Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Harding, Hart, Hayes, Hill; Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard, (West Va.), Hubbard (N. Y.); Hubbard (Conn.), Hubbell, Hulburd, Jas. Humphrey, Ingersoll, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (O.), Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McIndoe, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Morehead, Morril, Morris, Moulton, Meyers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Rice, (Mass.), Rice (Mo.), Rollins, Sawyer Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, jr., Upson, Van Vernam, Van Horn (N. Y.) Van Horn (Mo.), Ward, Warner, Washburne (Ill.,) Washburne, (Mass.), Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), Windom and Woodbridge. 120.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Eliot, Finck, Grider, Hall, Harding (Ky.,) Harris, Hogan, Hubbell, James M. Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Kerr, Latham, LeBlond, Marshall, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall (Pa.,) Randall (Ky.,) Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Strouse, Tabor, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Voorhees, Whaley and Wright—46.

The only Republicans from the free States who voted nay were RAYMOND and HALE, of New York, JENCKES, of Rhode Island, and ELLIOTT and BALDWIN, of Massachusetts. The three last named voted against it because it was not radical enough to suit them; leaving RAYMOND and HALE to represent the ultra "Conservative" interest in the Republican party.

"ILL-TIMED."—The opponents of Manhood Suffrage denounce the passage of the bill in Congress to confer the right to vote on the colored men of the District of Columbia, as "ill-timed."

Was there ever, in this world, any measure of right undertaken that was not thought "ill-timed?" We can recall none. There are always some to be found, whenever such a measure is proposed, who say "Yes, I am in favor of that; but not *now*. Wait till some future time." And if the world is to act upon the counsels of this class, there never is and never will be just exactly the right time to undertake any thing that involves progress.

Every reformatory movement begun in this country has been stigmatized as "ill-timed." When the devils quailed before the gaze of our Lord, this was their plea too. "Art thou come to torment us before our time?"

THE DEMOCRATS of York county have been subjected to an affliction which they doubtless hold to be unconstitutional. A Republican has been made Sheriff there. Of course, that did not happen through white suffrage, or black suffrage, or mixed suffrage, or any other sort of suffrage. The Democratic incumbent did what few of his party, holding comfortable positions, have the misfortune to do—he died. Governor CURTIN appointed Dr. CHARLES H. PRESSLER to fill the vacancy; and he is the first man, not a Democrat, that ever was Sheriff of York. Why don't the Democrats down there propose a Constitutional amendment to prevent in future such invasions of their prescriptive rights?

SENATOR HALE, of Blair County, has announced in the Senate that he will make war upon any man who makes war on the President. *Ne Sutor ultra crepidam*. Let the senator from Blair stick to his legitimate business of defending the Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly, and leave the defence of the President to Senators WALLACE and CLYMER.

THE REPUBLICANS of the city of Lancaster have nominated Mr. JOHN B. LIVINGSTON as their candidate for Mayor.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

The opposition of the present Mayor of Baltimore to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as exhibited in his recent annual message, as well as in those of the two preceding years, has excited a natural surprise among our people, knowing how large an interest that city has in that road as a stock holder and creditor. The Mayor's complaints against the present administration of the company, are founded upon what he alleges to be its policy in regard to the Cumberland coal trade and the Connellsville railroad. The latter subject is the only one in which Pittsburgh is interested, and it is much to be regretted that, at a time when all parties concerned in the immediate completion of this road should heartily unite to accomplish it, this jar in the family should exist. The Mayor asserts that but for the violent opposition of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, an independent road from Pittsburgh to Baltimore would now be rapidly approaching completion. As President Garrett's reports and addresses, especially his most recent one, are altogether contradictory of this allegation of the Mayor's, we must be at a loss to know who tells the truth, both parties occupying positions so eminent, that their simple word should vouch for itself. In this dilemma we must, without raising questions of personal veracity, look from their *declarations* to their *acts* and to the *interests they represent*, and having sought for evidence upon the questions have been furnished with the following statements by a gentleman whose connection with the whole subject heretofore, entitles his representations to credit, and who holds himself ready to supply the proof of what he states, if called upon to do so. We therefore publish what he says in his own language and on his own responsibility for its correctness.

First, then, as to the interests and acts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in this connection. The Mayor is correct in saying that this company owns a majority of the stock of the Connellsville road, which they came by in the following way: In 1846, shortly after the Connellsville road took out its letters patent and organized under its charter, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company subscribed for seven hundred shares, and paid its subscription, amounting to $35,000. Owing, however, to a want of agreement between the two companies, as to the route of the road and the point of connection at the state line, the prosecution of the work was suspended; and it was not until 1853 that it was resumed and carried on by means of municipal and private subscriptions, and a loan from the city of Baltimore, first of its credit and afterwards of its bonds, to the amount of a million of dollars. With these resources the road was opened, in January 1857, from Connellsville to a junction with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Turtle creek, and the Sand Patch tunnel (seven-eighths of a mile in length, and thirty miles from Cumberland) was about half finished. This work was suspended in October, 1857, the company's means being then exhausted, and the financial difficulties of the country forbidding the extension of the road eastward from Connellsville for the ensuing three or four years. The company, however, by extraordinary efforts, succeeded in extending their road from Turtle creek into Pittsburgh by the autumn of 1861, the city of Baltimore having waived her priority of lien on this part of the road in order to enable the money to be raised upon it by a first mortgage. Meanwhile, in the spring of 1860, the stock of the city of Pittsburgh and county of Allegheny, in the company, had been offered for sale under judgments obtained by the holders of coupons of the bonds issued by those municipalities in payment for their stock, the Company (in common with all the other railroad companies (but one) to whose stock they had subscribed) having failed (from inability in their unfinished state) to pay interest thereon. The City of Baltimore was advised by the then President of the Connellsville Company to purchase this stock but declined. The sale was postponed however, for a year, and in the first months of 1861 the stock was again put up at auction, and Baltimore being again appealed to by the officers just named, and again declining, the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company stepped forward (at his instance and to save its falling into unfriendly hands) and bought the whole 15,000 shares of the county stock and subsequently, from an individual, 2100 shares of the stock of the City of Pittsburgh. The price was low, certainly very low, but the sale was public and perfectly fair, and it was the misfortune of the City and County that their stock was thus lost to them. They doubt less had their reasons for permitting its sale, into which it is not necessary here to inquire. In this way the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company became possessed of a majority of the Connellsville Company's stock which it has since increased by purchases at market rates, and no odium can attach to transactions so entirely fair and above board. Such is the *interest* of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company in the Connellsville road so far as its pecuniary investment therein and the consequent proprietary rights are concerned. These of themselves would seem to afford a sufficient motive for its favoring the completion of this road. But the commercial value of the line to that Company furnishes a far stronger reason, for only by the opening of this route to Pittsburgh can it secure any portion of the great local trade which centers here or regain a share of what it vainly endeavors to attract to its lower terminus at Wheeling and Parkersburg.

Now as to the acts of the B. & O. R. R. Co—it would not appear to have made itself justly obnoxious to the censure of this community. Although electing nine out of the twelve Directors by virtue of its owning a majority of the stock, it has practiced no dictation as to the individuals to be appointed, but has left seven out of the nine to be drawn out of any substantial citizens of Pittsburgh and the counties along the line, who are willing to serve; Pittsburgh always having six of the seven allotted to her. The remaining two of the nine have been, for the last two years, selected from members of the B. & O. R. R. Board, and they have rarely attended the meetings. The three remaining Directors are nominated by the Mayor of Baltimore, and elected by the stockholders, in accordance with the engagement of the Connellsville Company to that city. These last Directors have not usually attended the sessions of the Board, so that the administration of the Company's affairs, has, in fact, been wholly in the hands of the Pittsburgh Directors, and that without the slightest attempt at dictation on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. That Company has, on the contrary, at the request of the Pennsylvania portion of the Board, rendered important aid to this Company in advancing means for providing additional facilities for accommodating the increasing business of the road, and it is through this assistance that the work at the Sand Patch Tunnel has been recently resumed, notwithstanding the jeopardy in which the Company's charter is placed by the acts of a rival interest. The Mayor of Baltimore is mistaken in saying that but a few men are kept at work at this point, and that under false pretenses. The work is being pressed on as rapidly as the season and the nature of the work will permit—the object being to advance this, the heaviest section of the line, so that when the whole work is resumed there will be no delay on this account in opening the road.

These acts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should afford, it would seem, a sufficient guaranty of sincerity and earnestness of that company in its declarations of a desire to complete the whole road from Pittsburgh to Cumberland at the earliest day. The obstacles placed in the way of this result have, however, been thus far insuperable and cannot certainly be laid to its charge, for its bitterest enemy can not accuse it of having procured the act attempting the repeal of the Connellsville charter, and but for which the road might have been by this time open to Cumberland, or on the eve of that long desired event, and that chiefly or entirely by means furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, or through its agency. All that it has been able to do in this condition of things it *has* done by zealously co-operating with the Connellsville Company in efforts for the protection or restoration of the chartered rights of the latter, by means of appeals to the Legislature and the Courts. And thus the matter stands at this moment—the location stakes planted on the whole distance of 90 miles from Connellsville to Cumberland, and the Company ready to invite proposals for its construction, and proceed with it as rapidly as the necessary labor can be commanded, so soon as the still impending legal impediments are removed, *sooner* than which the capital required cannot, of course, be obtained from any quarter.

Having shown in the foregoing remarks what the *interests* of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company require it to do in its relations with the Connellsville road, and what its *acts* have been towards that road, let us inquire

Secondly, What have been the interests and acts of the Mayor of Baltimore in this same connection? The only legitimate *interest* which the Mayor of Baltimore can have in this subject is that of the city of which he is the chief executive officer. It will therefore be assumed that it is that interest which he has in view, but while he may be *honest* he may be *injudicious* in his way of promoting it. Let us see by what measures he has sought this end, and to do this a brief history of his course in regard to the Baltimore and Ohio and the Connellsville Railroads will be given.

The Mayor was for some time a member of the City Council of Baltimore, before he became her Chief Magistrate, and during this time he took a somewhat active part in her internal improvements. There was a part of Maryland not accommodated by either the Baltimore and Ohio, or the Western Central Railroads, the two interior railway lines of the State. Another railroad was therefore projected branching from the Northern Central, seven or eight miles from Baltimore and penetrating the upper portions of two or three of the counties lying in a northwest direction toward the South Mountain and the Pennsylvania line. This new line received the name of the "Western Maryland Railroad," and its ultimate destination was Hagerstown, the chief town of Washington county. It had been surveyed eight or ten years ago to that point. Indeed much farther back than that, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had examined the route as long since as 1827, but finding the South Mountain too high, had wisely gone around the end of it at the well known "Point of Rocks" on the Potomac. The Mayor, as a member of the Council, became an earnest advocate of the Western Maryland enterprise, and was mainly instrumental in getting aid from the city for its construction, and after much delay, for want of funds, it was at length opened to Union Bridge, forty miles from its junction with the Northern Central and forty-eight miles from Baltimore. From this present terminus, at which it has remained for several years, to the eastern foot of the South Mountain, is from fifteen to twenty miles according to the route to be adopted, and which is as yet undetermined. A further distance of some thirty miles would carry it to Hagerstown, over the mountain, upon a line still to be definitely located. The friends of the work have made many efforts, since its arrival at Union Bridge, to secure its extension beyond that point, and it is agreed on all hands to be desirable that it should go as far as Emmettsburgh or Mechanicstown, or to both points, by suitable branches, both places being at the base of the mountain, and in a fine agricultural region, as yet deficient in railway facilities. The wisdom of carrying it over the mountain to Hagerstown is however much more doubtful, and the rather as that town is about to be reached by a branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from near Harper's Ferry, which will avoid the mountains and be not many miles longer in distance to Baltimore. The friends of the Western Maryland road, however, do not seem satisfied to give up their own route, and as the city of Baltimore has provided for some farther contingent assistance, and Washington county is allowed, and apparently disposed to aid in her corporate capacity, while individuals have promised a limited help, it may be that the proposed extension over the mountain will, sooner or later, take place. However well or ill-founded may be the hopes of its friends, their zeal is unquestionable, and, no doubt, honest, and that of the Mayor does not fall short of that of the foremost. And herein is to be found the *interest*, the promotion of which has been the moving spring of his internal improvement policy for the last three or four years, and the explanation of his opposition to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Mayor has had the sagacity to perceive however that unless the Western Maryland Railroad was pushed beyond Hagerstown, it would be after all but a local road, struggling for its trade with three other lines terminating at the same point viz: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. He therefore conceived the idea of connecting it with the *Connellsville* railroad, as will now be seen.

To speak now of the *acts* of the mayor of Baltimore. In his annual message of January, 1862, he took the first step in that direction by intimating to the city council that the affairs of the Connellsville road were not administered in the interests of the city of Baltimore, although previously from his accession to the mayoralty in 1861 to the end of 1862, he had expressed no dissatisfaction with its management. His plan of connecting the Western Maryland with the Connellsville contemplated not only the construction of the necessary intermediate link of road, but also the possession or control of the Connellsville by the city, or by parties pledged to his policy in regard to that road, as a feeder of the Western Maryland. This intermediate link, as first projected, would have been almost identical with the route of the "Chambersburg and Allegheny" line surveyed by Haje in 1838—combined perhaps in part with Worrall's survey of 1860 for the "Sherman Valley" line. It would have passed over the mountains of Fulton county, in this State, and through Burnt Cabins and Bedford, and connected with the Connellsville Railroad at some point considerably west of Cumberland, which last place would have been left entirely without a connection. The Mayor, however, noting after a time, that this route abandoned his own State of Maryland a few miles beyond Hagerstown, and hence could not properly be called a *Western Maryland* road, has given it up, and having procured an act from the Maryland Legislature for the extension of the "Western Maryland proper" to Cumberland, through Maryland territory, a survey was made of it last year, and it has been reported upon by the engineer, and exhibits in map and profile with estimates of cost in connection with surveys made at the same time of the route over the South Mountain, between Hagerstown and Union Bridge, and also of a new independent line from the Northern Central junction to tidewater in Baltimore. The Western Maryland road is therefore now exhibited on paper the whole way from the wharves of Baltimore to a connection with the Connellsville railroad at Cumberland—a distance of one hundred and seventy-one miles, according to the report of the engineer referred to. The distance between corresponding points by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is, as that road now stands, one hundred and eighty-two miles, and therefore the longer by eleven miles. Its great superiority in grade and curvature, however, much more than compensates for this difference, and it can also be shortened (without losing its advantage in this respect) so as to make it the shorter line in *miles* as well as in the important features just named.

The "Western Maryland" Railroad now, in its enlarged proportions, has thus come to be fairly arrayed against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the Mayor of Baltimore, as the zealous champion of the former, and the Connellsville is the prize for which he contends, knowing it to be important to the success of his favorite enterprise.

The reasons of the Mayor's hostility to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad must, from the preceding statement of undeniable facts, be clearly manifest, and the denunciations of that company, with which his three last annual messages abound, are but the natural and uncontrolled effusions of his anger against the opponents of a policy which has become the one idea of his official life. We may accord to him entire sincerity and well-meant zeal for what he regards as the best interests of his city, but it is not necessary that we should assent to his assertions or subscribe to his conclusions. In the blindness of his zeal he would appear, indeed, to have made some very palpable mistakes, or, at all events, some strangely exaggerated, singularly inconsistent statements.

For example, in comparing distances, he makes the distance from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, by the Western Maryland and Connellsville Road, 305 miles, while his own engineers make it 171 to Cumberland, and from there to Pittsburgh being 149. The whole distance is 320 miles.

Again he makes the distance to Pittsburgh 160 miles less than to Wheeling, while it is in fact 383, less 320, or but 63 miles. Again he makes the Western Maryland Road from Baltimore to Hagerstown 30 miles shorter than the Baltimore and Ohio, and its branch from near Harper's Ferry to that place, while it is but 104, less 92, or 12 miles shorter, and that distance gained at a cost of crossing a mountain 1,000 feet high, by a grade of 95 feet per mile for some ten miles, continuously on each side of the summit.

In his estimates of *cost* he is still farther from correctly quoting his own authorities. His engineer, Mr. Taylor, (see page 16 of his report of April 17th 1865,) makes the construction and equipment of the whole Western Maryland Railroad, from tide water at Baltimore to Cumberland $8,000,000, while the Mayor appears to put it at $3,700,000. But his statements are rather obscure on this subject and it may be that certain sums not entered under this head of his message, should be added to this, which would give a total of $6,550,000, leaving $1,450,000 to be accounted for. These discrepancies are probably undesigned, but may show at least that the Mayor's enthusiasm, in the cause he has espoused, has so obscured his perceptions as to deprive his statements, as to facts, and his reasonings, as to results, of that confidence which should be felt in a grave official paper, such as his message purports to be. The Mayor's statements and estimates, respecting the *coal trade* between Cumberland and Baltimore, are so extraordinary, that is difficult, to treat them with any degree of gravity. He is wholly in error in imagining that coal was ever profitably carried between those places at one cent per ton, per mile, although there was a time during the era of low prices of everything else, when the clamors of the coal operators induced the reduction of it to that rate, and if it could not be carried profitably on the low grades of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at that rate, much less could be on the high grades of the Western Maryland. His estimate of the present capacity of the Cumberland mines, also, is as fearfully exaggerated as his anticipated dividend of *forty per cent!* upon a trade, which would, on the contrary, if carried at such rates, bring the transporters deeply in debt. Indeed in reading this part of His Honor's message, we see him so carried away by his enthusiasm, that we involuntarily exclaim in the words of the poet.

"Not touched, but rapt—not wakened, but inspired."

A fine thing, we may be pretty sure that the New York capitalists, with whom he has been in communication, if they were to furnish any part of the means to build the Western Maryland road, would require them to be expended *west of Hagerstown*, as their aim is to get a connection there, with the Cumberland Valley and the lines leading to New York and Philadelphia, and very little coal would they send over the South Mountain to Baltimore, the market of which city would still be left to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whose favorable grades would enable it so to under work the Western Maryland that no competition could arise between them. The Mayor would find, therefore, that his meritorious efforts to give Baltimore a second and competing road to the Cumberland coal fields, would prove abortive. Ill founded, however, as is the Mayor's confidence in the Western Maryland as a coal road, it must be very strong; for, much as he covets the Connellsville connection, his offer to sell it on any terms whatever, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, shows that he does not regard it as absolutely indispensable to the success of the other. As above remarked, however, his views on this part of the subject, are of little interest to Pittsburgh, and have only been referred to in order to show how little his statements, on any of these subjects, are to be relied on. The Mayor makes an unaccountable mistake in saying that the manner in which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company acquired the control of the Connellsville Company prevented the latter Company from having a standing in court in their suit against the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company. What could that possibly have to do with the case? The reason for applying to the city of Baltimore to become plaintiff, was to make sure of a standing in a *United States* Court, of which the *Connellsville* Company, although a *Maryland* as well as a *Pennsylvania* corporation, did not feel quite sure. The Mayor was, therefore, asked to let the city's name be used to protect her own interest, which he at first *declined*, but afterwards, on the appeal of the Company to the *City Council*, agreed to, as he could not then well refuse.

The purchase of the county and city stock in the Connellsville road, to which the Mayor refers when he speaks of the manner in which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company obtained the control of this road, has always been a sore point with the Mayor. He saw clearly enough, and vehemently animadverted upon, the mistake the city has made in not buying the stock after having an opportunity to do so twice, and urgently offered to her by the President of the Company. He made unofficial overtures to the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for its transfer to the city at the price at which that company had been fortunate enough to buy it, and being disappointed in not accomplishing his object of securing the control of the Connellsville in this way, he has pursued, ever since, a course of embittered hostility to both companies, as the perusal of his last three messages will sufficiently prove. He instituted, without previous consultation with his Council, a suit against the Connellsville company two years since, for the arrears of interest on the city's million loan, and, although it has not made progress, owing to various causes, it is still kept on the docket as a standing menace. In vain has the company striven to satisfy His Honor that it was impossible for them to pay any part of the interest until the road should be completed to Cumberland, and in the receipt of the large profits then reasonably expected. In vain have they rendered, in their annual reports, an exact and itemized account of the manner in which their surplus revenue was expended, in enlarging the capacity of the road for its increasing business, clearly showing that were the net income not so appropriated, no net income at all, could have been earned, and that, so appropriated, it has largely increased the mortgage security of the city. In vain was the company represented that if, for the sake of paying to the city a paltry per cent. of the interest due her, the increased accommodation to Pittsburgh and the counties up to Connellsville were withheld which those committee's have an *equal right to demand*, the company would *deservedly* risk the forfeiture of its charter for "misuse and abuse." His Honor turned a deaf ear to all this and persists year after year in his denunciations and threats with the necessary ill effect upon the prospects of a completion of the work of such divisions among those who ought to be its best friends. He endeavors indeed to relieve himself of responsibility for the delay in its completion by charging it upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, but entirely fails to produce a single proven fact to rebut the evidence both of fact and fair presumption that the case is quite otherwise. The failure of the negotiations between himself and the President of that company for the purchase of the city's interest in the road is explainable upon grounds wholly different from those on which it is placed by the Mayor. With the charter of the company in dispute it was natural that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should be unwilling to pay the city's claim in full, and hence the disagreement as to price. But a better reason for not buying the city's claim is to be found in the desire of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to reserve *for the prosecution of the work* the funds it must have paid for that claim. Hence that company has been endeavoring to satisfy the city that it was best she should retain her interest in that road, at least until it was finished and in prosperous operation, when she could, if she preferred, part with it on much better terms than at present. A hope had been entertained that the Mayor had been brought to view the matter in that reasonable light, until the appearance of his late message frustrated it, and a new charge upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was sounded, fiercer, if possible, than the fulminations which had preceded it. The Mayor says upon the alleged authority of a member of the Finance Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that it has a surplus of $14,000,000 (?) in the treasury. If this were so, then the people of Pittsburgh must, at least, be satisfied of the *ability* of that Company to finish the Connellsville without help from any quarter. But his Honor must not have read the figures aright, for no such surplus is in existence, and the actual surplus of very much less amount, mainly consists of the Company's sinking funds, which are, of course, pledged for the redemption of its large funded debt, and cannot be directed to any other purpose, however meritorious. Still, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is pledged in every possible way to finish the Connellsville *as soon as permitted to do so*, and the Mayor's informant must have misunderstood Mr. Garrett to say that he had no money for that purpose. It is hoped that enough has now been said to show that it becomes the readers of the Mayor's message, (which has been extensively circulated in Pittsburgh,) to use great caution in giving credence to his allegations or assent to his opinions. He has not yet told us who the parties are by whose influence and capital the "independent road from Pittsburgh to Baltimore would now be rapidly approaching completion, but for the violent opposition of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company." He has not told us how these parties are to re-establish the charter of the Company, a necessary preliminary to farther investment in the road by any one. If they do possess the power to effect the repeal of the repealing act, may we not, arguing from past experience, fairly conclude that they are the Pennsylvania Central Company itself, or persons in close alliance with it; and if so, what would the Connellsville road be worth to Pittsburgh if opened under such *auspices*? He has not told us how the Baltimore and Ohio Company is to be ousted of its control over the Connellsville road, which it holds by virtue of its preponderance as a stockholder. Indeed, it must be plain to the people of Pittsburgh that the Mayor's best efforts can, after all, accomplish nothing more than to compel the Baltimore and Ohio Company to pay up in full the arrears of interest on the city's claim, and by doing so, to take for a purpose in which Pittsburgh has not the slightest concern, so much (upwards of half a million) from the Company's available means of finishing the road at an early day. Is, then, Pittsburgh to take sides in this controversy with the Mayor of Baltimore against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for an object which if attained will only tend to postpone still farther the accomplishment of what they so ardently desire, and have grown heartsick in waiting for? Hardly indeed will she show so little regard to her own interests, even if she thinks, after all the above proof to the contrary, that his honor, Mayor Chapman, is more worthy of belief than President Garrett. She will prefer, (to use a homely phrase,) to "tie to" the latter as the one most able and most likely to complete the "independent line from Pittsburgh to Baltimore."

THE January traffic on the New York roads is quite equal to last year. The Central will probably run ahead $70,000; the Erie, it is reported, will make a larger increase. In the West, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh will be equal to January, 1865; the Fort Wayne will probably fall behind, as some of the Illinois roads will, wanting the military business of the seasons of 1864 and 1865. This business, by the way, was never so profitable in its net results as the ordinary trade and passenger business of the country.

EARL RUSSELL, in reply to an address from a committee of workingmen officially announced the intention of the Government to bring in a reform bill, and to stand or fall by this bill. He gave no further intimation as to the character of the bill, though he admitted that it did not grant all the workingmen prayed for.

THE Richmond *Times* has a bitter article denouncing the formation of a Union party in Virginia, whom it denounces as "spies," "informers," "ferrets" and "Thugs," and by incendiary language seems to be bent upon exciting violence against the members of the young party.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Spring Session of H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence the FIRST OF FEBRUARY NEXT; Diamond Street, opposite the Court House, where a few applicants can then be admitted. ja20:2wd

REFRESHMENTS.

UNION SKATING PARK.—The RESTAURANT DEPARTMENT is now replete for furnishing ladies visiting the park with Meals and Refreshments in the Ladies' Reception Room. The Saloon is reserved exclusively for gentlemen requiring refreshments. The charges the same as at any other first-class Restaurant.

A still larger supply of Skates will be found at the Skate Room. ja25-1wd

RELIGIOUS.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ALLEGHENY CITY, EXCELSIOR HALL, corner of Federal and Lacock streets. Pastor, JOSEPH KING. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer Meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. fe3:1td

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—The FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH CONGREGATION will hereafter hold their church services in MASONIC HALL, on Fifth street. Preaching by the Pastor, REV. JAMES S. DICKERSON, every LORD'S DAY at 10½ o clock, a. m. Strangers and the public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free. el:1td

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, February 2d, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Street Commissioners of the First and Second Districts give notice that all persons placing, or allowing to be placed, ashes, garbage, or other nuisances in any street, lane, square or alley of this city, shall be dealt with as the law directs. Likewise all persons placing carts, wagons or any description of incumbrance in any street, lane, square or alley of this city, will be dealt with as the law directs.

JOHN F. HUNTER,
JOHN FLINN,
Commissioners.
fe2:3td

NOTICE TO OWNERS.—Left on the wharf at Manchester, last March, a FLAT BOAT, 78 feet long by 16 wide. The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or it will be sold according to law.
fe2:3td ROBERT M. PARKE, Wharfmaster.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE LINCOLN OIL AND MINING COMPANY will take notice that a Meeting will be held at THEIR OFFICE, No. 4 Hand street, on FEBRUARY 9TH, at 3 o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing year; also, to raise money to carry on the work of the Company. By order of the Board.
ja31:td ROBT. WRAY, JR., Sec'y.

CHERRY RUN CENTRAL OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in this Company and not transferred to them on the books of the Company, will find it to their interest, either to have the same transferred or notify the Secretary of their ownership.
WM. F. GARDNER,
ja27:1wd Secretary.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF OIL WELLS.—1,200 feet 2½ inch Artesian Tubing, with Brass Boxes, Pumps, Rods, &c., complete, having been used in 1st one well only. For sale cheap by (fe2) ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

ANNUAL MEETING.—In accordance with the provisions of the Charter and Supplements, the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, February 27th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., to receive the Report of the President and Managers, to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be presented.
fe3:td JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING COMPANY will be held at LAFAYETTE HALL, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, at which time an Election for Officers for the ensuing year will be held.
C. BERINGER, Secretary.
PITTSBURGH, January 29th, 1866.—fe1:3td

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSES AND LOTS, CORNER OF FOURTH AND FERRY STREETS.—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 6th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, that valuable property situate on northwest corner of Fourth and Ferry streets, being 33 feet 8 inches front on Fourth street, and of same width; 60 feet 5 inches along Ferry street, whereon are erected the two-story Brick Grocery Store at the corner, now occupied by E. Flanegin, and two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 47 Ferry street with yard between the store and dwelling. Title indisputable. Terms, one-half cash; balance in one year, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Possession given on April 1st. Enquire of D. W. & A. S. BELL, No. 144 Fourth street.
fe3 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF HALF ACRE LOTS AT COLLINS PARK, EAST LIBERTY.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 7th, at 2½ o'clock, will be sold on the premises, at Collins Park, East Liberty. Thirty-one beautifully situated Half Acre Lots, sub-divided from the Collins Park Race Course. These lots lie handsomely and in the finest situation. A Free Excursion Train will leave the Pennsylvania Depot at 2 o'clock, for the free conveyance of ladies and gentlemen to and from the sale. Terms, one-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage; $25 cash to be paid on each lot when purchased.
fe3 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

SOLDIERS' HOME BUILDING AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 7th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, the two story Frame Building known as the Soldiers' Home; 76 feet long, 72 feet wide, with felt roof. Also, the Lumber in fence around same; Pailings in front; the Gas Pipes and Fixtures, Water Pipes and Sinks; about 100 yards good Brick Pavement.
Terms, cash. Building, &c., to be removed in 15 days from sale. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

10,000 BUSH. DAMAGED GRAIN AT AUCTION.—Wednesday Morning, February 7th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 169 First street, will be sold in one or more lots, about Ten Thousand Bushels Damaged Barley and Malt, mixed, suitable for distilling purposes. Terms, cash.
fe3 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct.

BUGGIES AND HARNESS.—SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 3d, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, 2 Top Buggies, 1 Jenny Lind, 1 Jersey Wagon, 4 sets Buggy Harness, 2 sets Double Buggy Harness, 2 dozen Halters.
fe2 A. McILWAINE, Auct.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, TEA, SUGAR, &c.—SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 3d, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, 3 boxes Navy Tobacco, 7 do Nigger-Head Tobacco, 60 do Havana Cigars, 4 chests Oolong Tea, 3 kegs Pulverized Sugar, Platform Scales, 2 Letter Presses. A. McILWAINE, Auct.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1st, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to Stockholders on and after the 12th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 139 Liberty street.

Transfer Books will be closed from the 5th to 15th inst. (fe1:3d) J. L. MARSHALL, Treas.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund.
ja13:dme JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, held at Harrisburg on the 18th of January, 1866 it was resolved to hold an Annual Exhibition this year, on the 25TH, 26TH, 27TH AND 28TH OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, and appointed a committee to receive proposals from towns or societies of the State, offering inducements for holding it at the different points which their propositions will designate. Said committee are Messrs. AMOS E. KAPP, Northumberland; WM. BISSEL, Pittsburgh; JOHN H. ZIEGLER, Harrisburg; DANIEL G. DRIESBACH, Beach Haven; JOHN B. RUTHERFORD, Harrisburg; A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, Norristown, and the undersigned, at Harrisburg. All communications thus addressed will be laid before the Executive Committee, on the 20th day of March next, until which time competition for location is invited.
fe3:2eod A. BOYD HAMILTON.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY VARIETY

On Hand or Made to Order;

WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPERS,

COPYING

And Invoice Books,

STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS,

FOR SALE BY

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

fe3:1td NO. 39 FIFTH STREET.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE ENGLISH NOVEL.

"Simplicity and Fascination:

A TALE OF THE ENGLISH GENTRY."

A Counterpart to

"PIQUE: A Tale of the English Aristocracy."

Here you will fine the most delightful pictures of "ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE," with refined whole-souled people, whose varied fortunes you follow with the depest interest. IT IS A REAL HEART STORY, free from morbid excitement, appealing to the very best impulses of our nature.

HENRY MINER, KAY & CO., and every prominent Bookseller sells it.
fe2:2td LORING, Boston, Publisher.

THE CONFESSION OF MARTHA GRINDER has been published in pamphlet form by Messrs. JOHN P. HUNT & CO., 59 Fifth street, (Masonic Hall). This is the ONLY AUTHENTIC STATEMENT of the LIFE and CRIMES of the MODERN BORGIA. It is a most STARTLING REVELATION OF HER DEEDS, AND MOTIVES that actuated them, and NOT A MERE REHASH of THE REPORTS OF THE DAILY PAPERS.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price—25 cents.
ja29

DIARIES FOR

1866,

J. R. READ, No. 78 Fourth Street.
ja1

WANTS.

WANTED.—WAGONER.—A Sober and industrious DRIVER can find steady employment. Apply at REYMER & BROS., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.
jy20:tf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—By a Young Man, in a Store, Warehouse or Manufactory. He was brought up on a farm; has a fair education, and will try to make himself useful. Address "J. S.," at GAZETTE OFFICE. ja30:tf

WANTED.—AGENTS—To sell a work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns;" by Henry Coppee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
5t:m

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR!—We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free*. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
de9:deod&wF

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5675, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 26 Liberty street, New York. no20:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—That large and modern built HOUSE, containing nine rooms, at Wilkinsburg, now occupied by James Tibby, Esq. For particulars, apply on the premises, or to JAMES TIBBY, JR., Wilkins street, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. fe3:2tST

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—Two story Brick Dwelling House and Stable, on Federal street; water and gas through the house. Purchasers are invited to examine the property. For terms, apply at 39 Federal street, or 52 and 54 Seventh street. fe2:2wd

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 58 acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., about one mile and a half from the borough of McKeesport, half mile of the Monongahela river and the same from the Youghiogheny. The improvements are, first, a Frame Cottage House, with 6 rooms, and a good well of water at the door; second, a two story Frame House, with four rooms, with two good springs of water; third, a Log House, with two rooms, a frame bank barn, with the very best stabling, corn crib, carriage house and other out-buildings. The tract is all underlaid with a vein of No. 1 limestone. This stratum of limestone is worth all that is asked for the property. For further particulars, inquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. fe2:tf

FOR SALE—IOWA LAND—$1,600—ABOUT FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES OF LAND, situated near Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, (on the line of the Pacific Railroad,) is offered for sale for SIXTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, cash. Address "OWNER," GAZETTE OFFICE. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—Two small Brick Houses in the First Ward, Allegheny, on Robinson street, Nos. 2 and 4; six rooms each, in good order. Will be sold cheap. Also, two small Farms, ten miles from the city. Will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny. ja31:1wd

FOR SALE—A first class Residence, containing 13 rooms, finished in modern style, with marble mantles, gas in every room, with fine shrubbery and fruit trees; brick carriage house, stable and ice-house; Lot 50 feet front by 273 feet deep, situate on second bank, Allegheny. Also, 1,848 acres of Timber Land, situate in Elk county, Pa., within a few miles of Philadelphia and Erie R. R., said to underlaid with coal. Enquire of J. ALVAN EUWER, No. 107 Fifth street. ja24:1wdm

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well finished two story NEW HOUSE on Wylie street, near corner of Chatham, with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor; rooms corresponding on second floor; marble mantles; slate roof, large yard; within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Also, on far end of same lot, a most convenient two story Brick, containing four large rooms, two down and two up; cellar whole length of building. Inquire of DR. STEERETT, 277 Penn street. ja31:3td

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A Frame House, and Lot, situated at McCoy's Station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, opposite the Station. House contains six rooms and Store Room, and has been used as a store for a number of years. The location is good, as there is an excellent country trade. For terms and particulars, apply to F. OWENS, or J. KENNEDY, 76 Federal street, Allegheny. ja22:2wd

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A HANDSOME PROPERTY,

OF FIVE ACRES, in McClure township, adjoining the premises of James Old and J. S. Liggett. The improvements are a plain Frame Dwelling, Frame Barn, &c.; a Vineyard of one acre, (six years old); balance of ground filled with choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. A delightful building site on the place can be easily got to by the Beaver road or Woods' Run Street Cars.

Apply to JAMES T. SAMPLE, No. 35 Federal St., Allegheny; or, address J. L. CARNAHAN, No. 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia. ja26:tf

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 100,000 feet Sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Pit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja15:3md

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 132 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information call at No. 136 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION.—Fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling with 10 rooms and garret, plenty of soft water and fruit of all kinds; ten minutes' walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Enquire of the subscriber, at his MACHINE AND OIL TOOL WORKS, 32 and 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. oc31:3md

FOR RENT.

TO LET.—Proposals will be received for the renting of "WILKINS HALL" till 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday next, said proposals to be sent to the Mayor's Clerk.
fe2:3t BY ORDER OF POLICE COMMITTEE.

FOR RENT—No. 33 Diamond Alley; a THREE STORY BRICK STORE. Enquire at the EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
ja31:tf

FOR RENT—STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of burrs, with abundant power, and excellent machinery, in good order. The Mill is well located for business, and enjoys a good country custom. Possession will be given when sold. Title indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail, GEO. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa. ja17:1mM

CLOAKS, &c.

GREAT BARGAINS

AT THE

PITTSBURGH CLOAK, MANTILLA AND CLOTH STORE,

NO. 73 Market Street.

We are now closing out our entire stock of LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' WINTER CLOAKS preparatory to the opening of our SPRING STOCK, which will be ready by the

FIRST OF MARCH.

Now is the time for any lady in want of a Garment, as we are selling from 25 to 35 per cent. lower than any other establishment in the city. Our stock is all

Fresh, New and Novel.

Which must be cleared out to make room for Spring Stock.

M. J. SPENCE, 73 Market St.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—Proposals are invited and will be received by the Board of Directors of the Poor of the City of Allegheny, until Friday, the 2nd day of February next, from two to six o'clock p. m., for furnishing Plain, Stained Coffins, untrimmed, as may be ordered by said Directors. Proposals will also state the price of delivery at the Farm or either of the Cemeteries. Any further information can be obtained by calling on

M. McGONNIGLE,
Secretary to Board of Directors,
jy29:5t Third Story City Hall.

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, January 26th, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at THIS OFFICE until SATURDAY, February 3d, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for supplying the city with STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS during the fiscal year, commencing February 1st, 1866.
ja27:td JOHN McCARGO, Controller.

BRICK.

BRICK MACHINE.—THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 splendid Bricks per day with well defined edges and uniform lengths. If the machine does not perform what we claim for it we will take it back and refund the money. Address ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 141 Broadway, New York.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

JOS. HORNE & Co.

Having finished taking stock,

Are Offering their Entire Line of Goods

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

SLIGHTLY SOILED

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Sets, Collars, Sleeves,

HOOP SKIRTS

AT DECIDED BARGAINS.

POINTE LACE GOODS

CHEAP.

Call and Examine

AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.'S,

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe3

NO. 1.—FRENCH CORSETS.

100 DOZEN JUST OPENED AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

ja27 MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

NO. 2.—MOHAIR HEAD NETS.

NEW STYLES JUST REC'D AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.

NO. 3.—DECIDED BARGAINS IN

EMBROIDERIES

At Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

NO. 4.—BLANKET AND

BREAKFAST SHAWLS

BELOW COST,

At Macrum, Glyde & Co's,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market St.

NO. 5.—WINTER HOSIERY

AND GLOVES

SELLING VERY CHEAP AT

Macrum, Glyde & Co's,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

NO. 6.—FURNISHING GOODS,

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

VERY CHEAP,

At the Trimming Store of

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

ja27

EXTRA SALE

OF

WINTER DRY GOODS,

AT

Large Reductions,

UNTIL

February First,

AT

BATES & BELL'S.

ja23

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

We are now closing out our

WINTER GOODS

At Very Low Prices,

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN

Negligee Shirts for Men and Boys
Vests and Drawers of Shaker Flannel, Wool and Merino;
Warm Gloves and Woolen Hosiery;
Woolen Scarfs, Mufflers and Nubias;
Handmade Zephyr Articles;
Woolen Gaiters and Mittens;
Balmoral Skirts for Ladies and Misses.

F. H. EATON,

(Successors to EATON, MACRUM & CO.,)

ja18 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 Market St.

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS,
WOOLEN GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.
GENTS' AND LADIES'
FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS, at
MOORHEAD'S, 81 Market street.

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

Wholesale dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 94 Wood street, third house above Diamond alley, Pittsburgh. ja29

FURNISHING GOODS.

NEW MAKE KID GLOVES.

$1,25, $1,25, $1,25,

FOR A

GENUINE KID GLOVE.

This is a new make just introduced. Sold at wholesale or retail by

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
ja19 19 Fifth street.

PRICES REDUCED.

$1,00, $1,00, $1,00,

WILL BUY A GOOD

Undershirt or a Pair of Drawers,

Worth $1,25.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

ja19 NO. 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW HAIR NETS,

NEW STYLE MOHAIR NETS,

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE HEAD.

Five new styles just received at

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

ja19 19 Fifth Street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOSHUA W. GASKILL,
HENRY H. BUTLER,
AARON GASKILL.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, under the name and style of HARBAUGH, WHITE & GASKILL, for the purpose of manufacturing BOLTS, NUTS, SPIKES, RIVETS, WASHERS, etc., in the Borough of Lawrenceville, Pa.

WILLIAM HARBAUGH,
JOSHUA W. GASKILL,
DAVID N. WHITE,
JAMES M. WHITE.

PITTSBURGH, February 1st, 1866.—fe2:3tM

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, as the firm of A. H. HARVEY & CO., in the Barge and Lumber business, on Herr's Island, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the company will be settled by any of the members of the firm, at the Office of the Company, on Herr's Island, or at the office of Beckhard & Long, No. 69 Federal street, Allegheny City. All persons indebted to said firm will please make settlement, and those having claims against the firm will present them for payment.

A. H. HARVEY,
H. McNEILL,
FRANKLIN OSBURN.

PITTSBURGH, January 25th, 1866.—ja26:dtf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of "S. JONES & CO." is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

MICHAEL JONES,
JAS. T. BRADY.

IN RETIRING from Business, I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons.
MICHAEL JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES T. BRADY,
[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866

ADVERTISING RATES
Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.
One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	3 t. a week	2 t. a week	1 t. a week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 20			
Five times	2 60			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 40			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	33 00	22 00	16 50	11 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00
CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.				
One month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	38 00	24 00

Wool Growers' State Convention.

NOBLESTOWN, ALLE'Y Co., PA., Feb. 2, 1865.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette: In the reproduction of the great Hero and Patriot's letter, the glorious Jackson, you have done a nice thing for the Wool Growers, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole country. The very arguments he uses for protection on wool, apply now more fully in every particular than they did when written some 42 years ago; nor was he unmindful of agriculture in general or manufacturing interests. He being in favor of America becoming more Americanized, is an awful parody on free trade doctrine now being advocated in the metropolis of the United States so zealously.

Can any person claim that free trade benefits any but the opulent—those who go in silk stockings and other luxurious dress? They are benefitted by free trade. By grinding down the poor they can make a mathematical calculation how much bread it will take to keep the soul and body of their hirelings together, and how much of the cheapest clothing will keep them from perishing and the least comfortable dwelling that will enable them to subsist. These are the facts very generally in monarchial government, and it only requires that free trade be introduced in the United States to bring around the same results, in a degree. This, the immortal Jackson deprecated. This, every philanthropist deprecates. Monarchical and Republican governments are antagonistical, and in no particular, more than in the interest of the man who earns his daily bread. The monarchical interest is to degrade and to depress the yeomanry and the producers, whilst the Republican is to raise, elevate, enoble and to make labor honorable. The matter of sheep husbandry is one of labor, care, cost, and preeminently indispensable to the wealth and prosperity of our common country, nor is there any other business in the country in which there is more varied talent occupied and interested. The old dependent man who is not able to perform much work is well suited to earn a livelihood by taking care of a small flock of sheep. The help who hires by the year, month or day, all have a direct interest in sheep husbandry.

These things being so, will not every sheep owner and as many other tariff men as can, attend the Wool Growers Convention next Thursday, at Pittsburgh, and give their advice and encouragement so that wool growing shall receive that attention from our general and State governments, as shall insure the prosperity of all concerned. Bearing in mind that sheep husbandry is both agricultural and manufacturing in itself, sheep being the machine through which part of the product of the farm is converted into wool.

GLENN & BRO.

The Missouri Explosion.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 31, 5:20 P. M.—Additional and reliable particulars of the explosion of the Missouri are difficult to obtain. Captain J. Y. Hurd and three sons are all safe, but badly wounded. The Captain's wife and child were asleep in a room in the texas at the time of the explosion. The Captain and child were thrown through the roof and lodged on the texas. Wife lost. A dispatch, to-day, from Evansville, states that her body was recovered. The explosion occurred just above the mouth of Green River, while the boat was under way, ascending the Kentucky shore. The Dictator was just ahead, on the Indiana shore. The Missouri's boilers went off like a clap of thunder. The boat appeared to split open to the water, and sunk immediately to the cabin floor, drifting down to the bar above Evansville. The loss of life is exaggerated, as there were but few cabin passengers, including ten or twelve who got on board at Evansville. All supposed to be lost. The crew on watch were all killed or wounded. The Dictator dropped back and went alongside and took off one hundred and twenty, including many badly wounded. Some estimate seventy lives lost, including Jas. Phillips, of New Albany, chief engineer, on watch at the time; Billy Malston and Joe Guthrie, strikers. All the colored firemen on watch were lost. Also Frank Goldwaite, watchman; Wm. Brooks, colored porter; Samuel Erwin, colored cabin watchman, were lost. William Peters, of Owensboro, Kentucky, a passenger, lost, with fifty barrels molasses and fifty-seven bales gunnybags. A passenger from Lowell, Massachusetts, and family, connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, were saved. Capt. J. Wash. Stewart, of New Albany, Indiana, was saved. Pilot Andy Fleming, saved; Hamilton, bar-keeper, unhurt; James Watkins, first mate, unhurt; B. F. Burch, second mate, wounded slightly; Henry Hurd, pil t, leg broken; Arthur Hurd, second clerk, bruised and arm broken.

The cabin register and books are supposed to be lost. The boat was underway at the time. A minute before the explosion it was remarked to the engineer that there was no excitement; passing the Dictator later, he said he hadn't much steam, and was in no hurry.

An erroneous impression prevails as to racing. The Missouri left New Orleans twenty-four hours after the Dictator, and had no thought of racing.

Hard Pan,

A Washington dispatch says that the unconditional union men from the South, who are sojourning in Washington, and who delight in the designation of "Hard-pan Reconstructionists," prepared the following specifications as an epitome of their construction of the Constitution, and had the same printed for circulation among Congressmen:—

1. The exclusive power of Congress over the subject of citizenship and naturalization.
2. The power of Congress to give effect by the enactment and enforcement of laws to all the protective provisions of the Constitution, and to make the principle of protection practically coextensive with citizenship.
3. The positive Constitutional inderdict upon the power of Congress, and upon the legislatures of the respective States to subvert or impair the *natural* or *personal rights* enumerated or implied in the Constitution.
4. The prayer of Congress to compel the enforcement and maintenance of republican government in every State, making the enumeration of personal and natural rights and the protective features of the Constitution the definition and test of what is republican government; and further, in order to establish and maintain such local republican government in every State, to prescribe, *in case of necessity*, the rule of suffrage or qualification of voters.

LONDON has had a terrible snow storm. People awoke in the morning to find the streets and house-tops covered to the depth of six and eight inches, and, where it had drifted, as much as two or three feet. The side walks were next to impassable. Cabs were scarce, then at a premium, then unattainable, omnibuses crowded, pedestrians miserable, boys exultant, mails delayed, accidents frequent. The commonest of the latter was occasioned by snow accumulating on the telegraph wires to such an extent to tear down the posts, to the damage of whatever happened to be beneath. At the Elephant and Castle these dislodged means of electric communication, descending from the house-tops, nearly garotted an unlucky omnibus-driver. Others dragged a man into the Surrey Canal, others tore off the roof of a building, and part of a wall, as neatly as if cut asunder by machinery. Hardly a telegraph wire in London remained entire; they lay across the roofs of the houses, stretching from tenement to tenement in great festoons of snow. When they reached the ground, the police—for hours employed on that duty—twisted them around lamp-posts to get them out of the way. The snow drifted into the works of the great clock of the Victoria Tower at Westminster, into that of the Horseguards, into that at the Royal Exchange, and stopped them—the papers at almost the same moment, 6½ o'clock. On the different lines of railway leading into the metropolis, they could hardly discern the signal-posts, and had to blow fog signals. The guards at the south and south-western lines assert that they never encountered such a snow storm.

COLORED EVIDENCE IN A SOUTHERN COURT.—In the case of McGill, tried at Nashville on Saturday last before Judge Wilkinson, for shooting at Gee with intent to rob, Turner Hickman, a colored man, was introduced as a witness under the new law. This is the first instance of a negro testifying against a white man in Tennessee, and created some sensation. Hickman gave his evidence with much coolness and deliberation, answering a confusing question of one of the attorneys in so pointed and polite a manner as to astonish the spectators and Court. He testified to having seen McGill on the Gallatin pike, near the place of shooting, but the weight of evidence was decidedly the other way. The Judge considered an alibi clearly proven, and the prisoner was discharged.

LET HIM DOWN EASY.—The manner in which our military heroes are let down to their original level, on their return home, is something more amusing to the lookers-on than flattering to the subject. A case in point: Gen. Sam. H. went out in a regiment from the Badger State as Captain. Before he left the rendezvous he was promoted to Colonel, and for gallant conduct on the field was breveted Brigadier General. On his retirement to civil life he told a friend "they let him down easy." At Washington it was Gen. H.; at Madison, Col. H.; at the town where he organized his company it was, "How are you, Captain?" and when he got to S., where he resides, every boy with freckled nose was shouting, "Hallo, Sam!"—*Wabash Herald.*

SERVANTS in England seem to have turned the tables on masters and mistresses. In the *Times* supplement lately, a housemaid advertising for a place announces that "Irish and Scotch families are objected to." What a change, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, since the time (not so very long ago) when, in the advertisements for servants, it used frequently to be stated that "no Irish need apply!"

IT will be remembered that when Mrs. Gaskell died her serial story, "Wives and Daughters," in course of serial publication in the *Cornhill Magazine*, lacked only one chapter of completion. The last words of the novel as they stood at her death left it are: "Andrew, cover [illegible] let me go to sleep, and dream [illegible] my dear Cynthia and my new shawl."

VARIOUS ITEMS.

THE reported firing at an engine driver on the Irish Midland Railway, near Mullingar, which rumor magnified into an attempt to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant, who was not in the train at all, has been explained. It has been found that a telegraph pole was blown against the engine, and that no shot was fired at all.

A RAILWAY has just been sold for debt at Dublin. The line was the Wexford and Bagnalstown Railway, twenty-one miles in extent and in perfect working order. Creditors to the amount of £67,000 were either present personally or by representation. The line was knocked down to a barrister for a sum of £25,000.

THE Alabama Legislature have created a new county, and called it Cleburne, in honor of the rebel General of that name. Admit the Alabama delegation to Congress and they would propose to change the name of the Federal Capital from Washington to Davistown.

A LEADING secession organ in Alabama says: "*It is prudent to win by diplomacy what we have lost by the sword.*" That is, the rebels tried to effect disunion by arms, but having failed in the use of that means, they mean to gain their original point by diplomacy.

A DISPATCH from Memphis says it is reported that General Forrest, under the guise of retiring from business in Memphis to his plantation, has gone to Mexico, in consequence of having been notified to appear before a Military Commission at Washington.

"THE Macgillycuddy of the Reeks" died on the 6th, aged 76, Dublin, after a protracted illness. He was a deputy lieutenant of the County Kerry, and possessed considerable property and much influence in that county. A fine name for a novel!

A FELLOW out west being asked whether the liquor he was drinking was a good article, replied: "Wal, I don't know, guess so. There is only one queer thing about it, whenever I wipe my mouth, I burn a hole in my shirt."

JUDGE McCUNN, on Saturday, in the Female Emigration swindling case, ruled that Mercer the chief of the enterprise, was a most consummate villain, but he exhonerated the steamship company from complicity.

REV. MR. SPURGEON, has now in preparation for the ministry sixty-six young men, for whose board and education he is personally responsible. The copyright of his new book is devoted to that object.

Brutal Assassination of a Bureau Officer at Pontotoc, Mississippi.

A gentleman who has just returned from Pontotoc, Mississippi, states that a few nights since the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at that place was murdered in cold blood, while sleeping in his bed, by a party of rebels. His body was riddled with bullets in the most shocking manner. The people at Pontotoc hated the Bureau intensely for interfering with them in exercising control over their slaves, and are heartily glad over the summary method in which its agent has been dismissed from service. We are informed that the people of Mississippi generally sympathize with them in their hatred of the Bureau and their oppression of freedmen. They denounce the President in unmeasured terms for insisting on the abolition of slavery, and speak of the Federal Government as a despotism, to which they must yield, for the present, from necessity, and not from inclination. Union men are compelled to be as silent and cautious as they were in 1861, and look as if they were the subjugated party. The secessionists treat them with contempt and speak of them on all occasions as "traitors to the South."—*Nashville Press.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists. ja16:2m&wF

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC. THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE! TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

Principal Depot for United States and Canadas,
JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 439 Market street,
Philadelphia.
de4:3meod&wT

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS

HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast-Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. sp25:1y

WM. BARNHILL & CO.

Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers.
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS; and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. deI3:tf

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS
PITTSBURGH.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my28:1yd&wT

GEO. REITER......W. D. BEELER......J. F. HOLLMAN

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.

REITER & CO.

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.

Office, No. 96 WATER STREET (up stairs), Pittsburgh, Pa. jy22

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,

WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO., Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. au2

MANHOOD! HOW LOST— HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "*Green Book*," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4,586. no7:3md&wT

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS, OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh11:1yd&wT

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 72, Boston Post Office. my26:1yd&w

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER; AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap1:1y

PYRITES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WILL BUY

PYRITES,

OR,

Sulphuret of Iron

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co's Office,

Corner Pitt Street and Duquesne Way,

de16:3mdpsz

VARIETIES AND TOYS.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BASKETS,

ROCKING HORSES, SLEIGHS, SKATES, CHILDRENS' CARTS, WHEEL-BARROWS, &c., &c.

Wholesale and Retail, at J. G. LAUER'S, No. 101 Market street, near Fifth.

ja3

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER....WM. HENDERSON

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY—DOUBLE BILL. WORKMEN OF THE WORLD AND INGOMAR THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, will be presented the celebrated five act play, entitled

INGOMAR, THE BARBARIAN

Overture ....Orchestra.

To conclude with the great sensation the day, the

WORKMEN OF THE WORLD; OR, THE CURSE OF DRINK.

In rehearsal, ARRAH NA POGUE, in which Mr. J. McDonough and Miss Sophia Gimber will appear.

OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGERESS...ANNIE EBERLE.

LAST NIGHT OF

MISS EMILIE MELVILLE,

Last night of the Skatorial Queen,

MISS CARRIE A. MOORE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Afternoon will be presented the great 5 act play of FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

Evening performance to commence with the DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

Skating Carnival, by Miss CARRIE A. MOORE.

After which the great burletta of PO-CA-HON-TAS.

Clog Hornpipe..............................D. Sullivan.

To conclude with KATTY O'SHEAL.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

WILL LECTURE IN

CITY HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 6.

SUBJECT—"WORK AND WORKMEN."

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 7.

SUBJECT—"RECONSTRUCTION."

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Single tickets, 75c. Secured Seats, 25c extra. Seats may be secured at City Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Beecher reserves the right to withdraw from his Lecture engagements at any time, should his pastoral duties at home require it.

THOMAS BAKEWELL, JR.,
W. B. EDWARDS,
O. McCLINTOCK,
JAMES J. DONNELL,
C. L. CALDWELL,
R. C. ALBREE,
Lecture Committee.

fe2

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF STORES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 29th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the GOVERNMENT STORE HOUSE ON PENN STREET, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, in this city, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Condemned Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, viz:

2 Cap Covers,
1 Sash,
1 Uniform Jacket, P.,
5 pairs Boots,
190 Bed Sacks, single,
10 do double,
208 Spades,
7 Shovels,
310 Knapsacks,
95 Haversacks,
1 Bugle, E. M. P.,
2 Bugle Cords and Tassels,
91 Canteens,
50 Axes,
15 Axe Helves,
144 Camp Kettles,
231 Mess Pans,
13 Camp Hatchets,
12 Hatchet Handles,
1 Garrison Flag,
2 Garrison Flag Halliards,
2 Storm Flags,
304 Tent Poles (common) Sets,
505 Tent Poles (common) No.,
1 Camp Color,
10 Guidons,
6 Bugles,
3 Fifes,
2 Guidon Cases,
3 Drums,
1 Drum Head Batter,
2 Drum Slings,
5 pairs Drum Sticks,
21 Tents, wall,
17 Tent Flies, wall,
153 Tent Pins, No.,
13 Tent Poles (wall) sets
303 Tents, common,
1 Tent Pins (common sets,
3 Tents, Hospital,
2 Tent Flies, Hospital,
7 Tent Poles (Hospital) sets,
393 Tents (Shelter) pieces
54 Pick Axes,
35 Pick Axe Handles,
2 Color Belts and Sockets,
4 Paulins,
7 Axe Sling,
1 Picket Shovel,
1 Trumpet,
1 Morning Report Book

TERMS—Cash, United States Currency.

E. E. CAMP,
Bret. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ja29:tdM

GOVERNMENT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

DRY GOODS, BEDDING, &C.,
In Original Packages.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

BEDDING.

2,000 Hair Mattrasses, jointed;
15,000 Hair Pillows;
67,000 Bed Ticks;
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles;
20,000 Mosquito Bars;
51,000 Pillow Cases;
45,000 Pillow Ticks;
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.

42,000 Sheets;
40,000 Drawers;
25,000 Dressing Gowns;
19,000 Socks;
10,000 Slippers;
30,000 Night Caps.

SUNDRIES.

54,000 Towels, full size, huckaback;
17,000 Roller Towels, crash;
1,000 Napkins;
2,000 yards Red Flannel;
2,000 " Gutta Percha Cloth;
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets;
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows;
1,000 Canvas Hammocks;
1,000 " Blanket Cases;
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow, Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

ja19:19td

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large Sale of Fine Surgical Instruments.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866,

200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
55 Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
200 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
500 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
500 Davidson's Self-Injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,500 Trusses, single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;

Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance are entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

At same place, on WEDNESDAY, February 14th, will be sold, a stock of

New Blank Books, Stationery Wrapping Paper, and 3,000 Standard Medical Books

CONSISTING IN PART OF

140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 " Dunglison's Medical Dictionary
250 " Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, &c.;
74 " Dalton's Physiology;
50 " Virchow's Pathology;
130 " Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson &c., &c.;
400 " U. S. Dispensatory;
60 " Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 " Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 " Therapeutics, Wood and Stille;
300 " Minor Surgery;
675 " Surgical Anatomy;
70 " Chemistry, Fownes;
20 " Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.;
650 Blank Books, 4 quires Cap, ½ bound;
1,000 " " small ½ to;
225 " " fine, whole bound;
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note;
70 " Wrapping " assorted;
1,000 Inkstands, various patterns;
200,000 Envelopes, assorted;
2,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous;
300 Portfolios;
Pencils, Pens, Ink, &c.

Some of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

ja23:15td

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDINANCE AND ORDINANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORT MONROE ARSENAL, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of Stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

400 Field, Siege and Sea Coast Cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth-bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast-iron Guns, unfinished.
30 Mortars, cast-iron, 12 pdr., 24 pdr., 8 inch and 10 inch.
28,328 Shot Shell, spherical case, grape and canister, for smooth-bore and rifled guns, of calibres varying from 10 pdr. to 10 inch.
482 Breech-Loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's" new and repaired; Muskets and Rifles, U. S. manufacture, new and repaired.
340 Muskets and Rifles, U. S. manufacture, new new and repaired.
604 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," cal. 54, new and repaired.
17 Smooth-Bore Pistols, cal. 54, new.
192 Breech-Loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."
27 Rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."
1,582 Muskets and Rifles, U. S. and foreign manufacture, of various calibres.
825 Revolvers, "Colt's," "Remington's" and "Lefaucheux's," calibres 44 and 36.
1,072 Sabres and Swords.
6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges, for carbines muskets, rifles and pistols.

A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.

A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.

A lot of Rope, Paulins, Buckles, Rings, &c., together with a large quantity of Smith and Carpenters' Tools.

Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the U. S. Ordinance Agency, No. 45 Worth street, New York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Com'g.

ja24:17feb

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist. Connelly's building, corner of DIAMOND and GRANT streets, Pittsburgh. REFERENCES, Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Halleck, Theodore Robbins, Russell Errett.

PLUMBING, &c.

WOOD PUMPS;

ALL KINDS OF

IRON PUMPS,

HYDRANTS,

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc,

LEAD PIPE,

BATH TUBS, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS

WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS,

Hydraulic Rams.

Brass Work of all kinds; Block Tin Pipe, for Soda Fountains; all kinds of Gum and Leather Hose; Hose Pipe, Couplings; Gas Pipe and Fixtures, of all descriptions kept constantly on hand at

Addy, Williams & Bartley's

CORNER SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALSO

BEAVER STREET, MANCHESTER,

NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

N. B.—All kinds of repairing done promptly. All orders by mail immediately attended to.

ja1:eodm&e:eow6m

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS,

SHOWER BATHS,
WATER CLOSETS,
HYDRANTS,

Constantly on hand and made to order.

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 50 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny,
And 227 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh

mh11:2wdly

T. T. EWENS..........................WM. ONGDEN

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

HYDRANTS, IRON PUMPS,

SHEET LEAD,
SHEET ZINC
LEAD PIPES,
SINKS,
BASINS

WATER CLOSETS AND WASHSTANDS.

EWENS & CO.,

(*Successor to Addy & Ewens,*)

No. 165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja3:17teod

T. T. EWENS..........................WM. LONGDON

GAS FITTING,

PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING,

SMOKE BELLS,

Portables & Cigar Lighters.

EWENS & CO.,

(*Successor to Addy & Ewens.*)

ja3:17teod No. 165 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. T. EWENS..........................WM. LONGDEN

STEAM FITTING,

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

FORCE PUMPS, FOR ENGINEERS.

IRON PIPE & BRASS WORK,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

EWENS & CO.,

Successor to Addy & Ewens,)

165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna State Fair.
First premium for best Machine work at New York State Fair.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best manufacturing Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Wisconsin State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Machine for all purposes at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
And wherever exhibited.

A. F. CHATONEY,

GENERAL AGENT,

oc27:eodm&F No. 18 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Are universally acknowledged as the Cheapest, Simplest and Best, having been awarded the Gold Medal at the London and Paris Exhibitions,

ALL THE MACHINES IN THE WORLD COMPETING.

Warranted for Three Years.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR TO

WM. SUMNER & CO., Gen'l Agts.,

27 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

ja30

SHAW & CLARK'S

NEW $48

Sewing Machine,

With the Wheeler & Wilson Under-Feed. It does all kinds of Family Sewing and Tailoring on the same Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for FIVE YEARS.

All kinds of Family Sewing promptly done.

AGENTS WANTED.

R. H. LONG,
112 Grant street, near Fifth,
no16:3meod PITTSBURGH, PA.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MA- CHINE.—AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES licensed to use the Wheeler & Wilson, or under feed. Agents are clearing from $50 to $200 PER MONTH. County rights given to Agents. Enclose stamp and address

PAGE BROTHERS,
ja112wdM&4twF Gen. Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE,

AND

CANE AND WOOD CHAIRS,

Manufactured and for sale,

Wholesale or Retail.

JAMES W. WOODWELL,

NOS. 97 & 99 THIRD STREET,

Opposite E. Edmundson & Co.'s, and

ja30 NO. 111 FOURTH STREET.

JOSEPH MEYER..........................ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manu- facturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 434 PENN ST. above the Canal, have on hands a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

ASTROLOGY.

SINGLE LADIES AND GENTS, you have now an opportunity of knowing your fate. By an entirely new and scientific process, of which I alone possess the secret, I can produce a correct likeness of your future husband or wife. By sending me your age, color of eyes and hair, you will receive the picture of your future partner by return mail; also the date of your marriage. Address, enclosing twenty-five cents and red stamp, Madame HELEN CLAYTON Drawer 81, Detroit, Michigan. ja11:1md&3wF

MEDICAL.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD!

BUT

ROBACK'S BITTERS

ARE BETTER.

Roback's Stomach Bitters

After years of experience and trial, have proven to be the best remedy extant for all complaints where a tonic and stimulant are required. They never fail to strengthen the weak, impart vigor to the strong and in all respects restore shattered and broken-down constitutions. No remedy has been received with as much favor as ROBACK'S STOMACH BITTERS.

ROBACK'S

BLOOD PILLS

CURE

SICK HEADACHE!

Costiveness.

And All Diseases of the Bowels.

DR. ROBACK'S

Blood Pills,

Blood Pills,

AND

BLOOD PURIFIER

ARE UNEQUALED

FOR CURING

Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Disease, Old Sores, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

Sick Headache.

Liver Complaint.

Rheumatism,

FEVER AND AGUE,

St. Anthony's Fire,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

GREENBACKS

ARE GOOD,

BUT

It is admitted by our most learned physicians that DR. ROBACK'S BITTERS combine the properties of a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-bilious agent, and the best stomachic known to the world.

ROBACK'S

BITTERS should be used by convalescents to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute diseases.

In the bilious districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed, an article of stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Jaundice, Kidney Complaints, and all Diseases of a similar nature, and

Are Better

a preventive for bilious derangement, regulating the system, and giving tone to the digestive organs, than any other known remedy.

Now that the war is over, there will be thousands seeking homes in the South. No person who values his life should go there without having constantly at hand the BITTERS, as a safeguard against epidemics and maladies engendered by miasma and polute water.

Travelers to and all residents of, the rank bottoms of the west and south, and the valleys Mississippi and its tributaries, should provide themselves with the

BITTERS.

PRINCE, WALTON & CO.,

Successors to Dr. C. W. Roback,

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

To whom all orders should be addressed,

Nos. 56, 58, 60 and 62

EAST THIRD STREET,

CINCINNATI, O.

ja3:3mdeod&wF

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. Government Depository,

55 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

CAPITAL PAID IN............$300,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE TO INCREASE TO............500,000.

Having extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we offer unusual facilities to those doing business with us.

7 3-10 Notes,

And all other Government securities, furnished in sums to suit purchasers. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement.

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS DONNELLY,
D. M. SMITH,
JAMES M. BAILEY,
THOMAS SMITH,
R. H. KING,
N. J. BIGLEY,
JOHN F. HERRON,
J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

THOMAS DONNELLY, President.
BUTLER WARD, Cashier. se13:1ym&wF

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

Bankers,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

INCLUDING

United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. do 5-20s,
Do. Fives of 10-40s;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja18:1y

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 59 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

William J. Anderson,
John G. Backofen,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,
James Herdman,
James McAuley,
Isaac M. Pennock,
A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
Robert Robb,
John H. Shoenberger,
James Shidle,
Alexander Speer,
Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES:

Calvin Adams,
John C. Bindley,
George Black,
Hill Burgwin,
Alonzo A. Carrier,
Charles A. Colton,
Wm. Douglas,
John Evans,
John J. Gillespie,
William S. Haven,
Peter H. Hunker,
Richard Hays,
James D. Kelly,
Henry J. Lynch,
Peter A. Madeira,
John Marshall,
Walter P. Marshall,
James B. D. Meeds,
John B. McFadden,
John Orr,
Henry L. Ringwalt,
Wm. E. Schmidt,
Alexander Tindle,
William Vankirk,
Wm. P. Weyman,
Isaac Whittier.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS. ja31:d&wF

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

Chartered by State of Penn'a. - - 1836.
Organized under National Law, - - 1865.
Capital, ... $1,000,000.

This Bank has been designated a

Depository

OF

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,

and appointed agent for the

Sale of the 7-30 Loan.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

ap29:tf H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,

Of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL PAID IN............$1,000,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE OF............2,000,000.

Banking house CORNER FIRST AND WOOD STREETS.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE for the sale of the

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON Cashier.
ap29:1yd J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

Bankers & Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,

30r:dM ***PITTSBURGH, PA.***

FOUNDRIES.

THE FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS

MANUFACTURERS OF

HEAVY ORDNANCE,

AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS.

Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS.

REPAIRS attended to promptly.

As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry.

Attention is called to our NEW FLY WHEEL PATTERN and increased facilities for fitting up the same. no2:1yd

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON..........................JOHN M. RICKETSON.

A. GARRISON & CO.

(*Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,*)

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS'

Manufacturers of Chilled Rollers of all sizes, for Iron, Steel, Brass, Zinc, Copper, Silver, Gold, Straw Boards, Paper and India-Rubber Works; also, Rolling Mill Castings of all descriptions, Bark Mills, Patent Double Grinder, with a variety of other patterns, always on hand, and fitted to order on short notice and favorable terms. Office and Warehouse, 119 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. fe3:1y

A. BRADLEY.......W. VANKIRK.......J. S. BRADLEY

ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.

Manufacture every variety of

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves;) POMANA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street. a4:1yM

COOKING STOVES

Parlor and Heating Stoves.

Grates, Fronts, Fenders, &c.

Also, all kinds of HOLLOW WARE CASTINGS,

No. 301 Liberty Street.

ALLEN, McKEE & CO.

PENN

Machine Works and Foundry.

H. Wightman,

ENGINE BUILDER AND MACHINIST, Lacock street, between Federal and Sandusky, Allegheny City, Pa. Manufacturer of Wightman's PATENT PORTABLE OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINE Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

Repairing of all kinds attended to fe1:1y

JOHN B. HERRON..........................CHAS. FOWNES.

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,

STOVE MANUFACTURERS

AND

IRON FOUNDERS,

Office and Sales Rooms, No. 179 LIBERTY ST., near St. Clair. fe8:1y

HORTICULTURAL.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY

AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.,

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa. Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants.

Pittsburgh & [illegible] Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouses [illegible]

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

of Hartford, Conn.

THE ONLY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA that now makes and pays an Annual CASH DIVIDEND on the first and each subsequent payment of premium. Its CASH CAPITAL, an accumulation of $1,500,000, is securely invested in public stocks and mortgages of REAL ESTATE. It is now in its 16th year of business, and has paid to the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of its members the sum of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. To this date not a single case of litigation has occurred, an evidence that liberality and fair dealing is a specialty with this Company.

The policies of this Company are not forfeited by reason of non-payment of premium after the second year. No payments required after ten years, but policies continue good through life.

OFFICERS.

J. C. WALKLY, President.
N. S. PALMER, Vice President.
S. H. WHITE, Secretary.

Branch Office for Western Pennsylvania, where Circulars and blank Applications will be furnished,

38 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Agents wanted throughout the State. Apply to
oc26:1y F. E. GOODELL, State Agent.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1864, - - $2,457,849 95

Capital	$ 400,000.
Accrued Premiums	971,000.
Invested Premiums	1,086,288.
Unsettled Claims	8,416.
Income for 1864	300,000.
Losses Paid since 1829	5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms.

DIRECTORS.

Chas. N. Bancker,
Tobias Wagner,
Samuel Grant,
Jacob R. Smith,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lee,
Edward C. Dale,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Fra's W. Lewis, M.D.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Sec'y pro tem.
J. G. COFFIN, Agent,
mh29 Corner Wood and Third streets.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

PHILADELPHIA:

Assets..............................$1,750,000.

Hartford Fire Insurance, Company,

Assets, - - - - $1,583,000.

Protection can be secured in the above named and reliable Companies.

W. L. JONES, Agent.

fe27:1y 94 Water street, (up stairs.)

WESTERN INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH,

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.

Office, 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Ware House up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,
R. Miller, Jr.
James McAuley,
Alexander Speer,
Campbell B. Herron,
C. W. Ricketson,
Andrew Ackley,
David M. Long,
Rees J. Thomas,
Chas. J. Clark,
John R. McCune,
James P. Hanna.

my30 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes, and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagaley,
Samuel Rea,
Jas. Park, Jr.,
W. G. Johnston,
B. F. Jones,
Joshua Rhodes,
Barclay Preston,
George Bingham,
S. M. Kier,
John Shipton,
James M. Cooper,
S. Harbaugh,
J. Caldwell, Jr.,
John S. Dilworth,
Wm. A. Rodgers.

de10:y

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,
John Watts,
John E. Parke,
Capt. Jas. Miller,
Wm. Van Kirk,
James D. Verner,
Capt. John L. Rhoads,
Samuel P. Shriver,
Charles Arbuckle,
John F. Kirkpatrick,
Frank S. Bissell,
C. Hanson Love.

WM. PHILLIPS, President
JOHN WATT, Vice President
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
jul1:1y Capt. JAMES GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

Isaac Jones,
C. C. Hussey,
Harvey Childs,
Capt. R. C. Grey,
John Irwin, Jr.,
B. L. Fahnestock,
John D. McCord,
Capt. Adam Jacobs,
R. B. Sterling,
Capt. Wm. Dean,
R. L. McGrew,
Robert H. Davis.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AFTER TAKING STOCK,

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Balmorals,

POLISH BOOTS AND GUMS.

Marked Down in Price

To make room for Spring Goods. Now is the time to secure bargains. Call early at

J. H. BORELAND'S,

98 Market Street, 2d door from Fifth.

fe3

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

WILL COMMENCE ON

Monday, the 15th inst.

AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.

Their entire stock as been marked down, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring Stock.

Remember the Number,

61 Market Street,

Next Door to Barker's Dry Goods Store.

ja13

GREAT BARGAINS.

CLOSING OUT

Winter Boots and Shoes

At No. 92 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Everybody is invited to attend the sale.

W. K. McCLINTOCK.
92 Federal street, Allegheny.
P. S.—All goods warranted. ja24

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

THE MOST USEFUL, MOST DURABLE.

More needed than anything else. Keep your feet warm and dry. Go to

Carnahan & Co.'s

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Cor. Market St. and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

de13

LADIES', GENTS',

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wylie streets.

Prices to suit everybody. au18

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

McCALLUM'S CARPET STORE

No. 87 Fourth Street

Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs

VELVET RUGS,

Embroidered Piano Covers,

SHEEPSKIN MATS,

VELVET HASOCKS

ja9 And every description of Carpets.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

CARPETS,

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices of our choice and extensive stock of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.

Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at a little expense.

McFARLAND & COLLINS.
71 and 73 Fifth street,
de1 Next House to the Post Office.

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 A. M. stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7:25 A. M.; Tyrone, 8:23 A. M.; Bellefonte, 10:00 A. M.; Lock Haven, 12:19 P. M.; Harrisburg, † 1:00 P. M.; Baltimore, ‡ 5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:32 P. M.; Philadelphia, ‡ 5:45 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 10:27 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona, † at 1:50 P. M.; Harrisburg, ‡ 8:15 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona, ‡ 6:05 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:35 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS¶—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:55 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe‡ 5:40 P. M.; Altoona, 9:10 P. M.; Harrisburg, 2:35 A. M.; Baltimore,* 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; Philadelphia,* 7:10 A. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 12:05 P. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M.; Harrisburg,* 8:15 A. M.; Baltimore,† 12:30 P. M.; New York,† via Allentown, 3:40 P. M.; Philadelphia,† 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:42 P. M.

**Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.*

¶Daily all other trains, Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 A. M.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 1—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 P. M.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:05 P. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 2—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:20 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.

The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	2:40 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 A. M.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:20 P. M.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 P. M.
Penn Accommodation No. 2	6:25 P. M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Mail	12:35 P. M.

An Agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks, and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office, No. 410 Penn street—open day and night—where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express, at 2:30 P. M., on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

1865. Winter Arrangement. 1866.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains will run as follows, viz:

Leaves Pittsburgh.	*For Chicago.*	*For Cleveland.*	*For Wheeling.*
Express	2:50 A. M.	2:50 A. M.	
Express	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Express	2:45 P. M.		5:05 P. M.
Mail	7:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
For Newcastle and Erie			6:40 A. M.

Returning, arrive at Pittsburgh:

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—1:50 A. M., 3:10 P. M., 6[illegible] P. M., 9:00 P. M.

C. & P. R. R.—11:35 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 9:30 P.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Allegheny for

NEW BRIGHTON—9:00 A. M., 11:50 A. M., 4:20 P. and 5:40 P. M.

ROCHESTER—2:05 P. M.

NEW CASTLE—3:50 P. M.

ECONOMY—10:30 P. M.

WELLSVILLE—3:50 P. M.

Returning, arrive at Allegheny.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—7:30 A. M., [illegible] A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and [illegible]

C. & P. R. R.—10:00 A. [illegible] A.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent, Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Ticket Agent, Allegheny City.
no20 F. R. MYER, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE

VIA STEUBENVILLE.

TO COLUMBUS,

CINCINNATI,

LOUISVILLE,

INDIANAPOLIS,

ST. LOUIS

And all the principal Cities,

WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,

Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

	Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:15 P. M.
Express	2:30 P. M.	12:55 A.
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:00 "	10:10 A.

S. F. SCULL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Steubenville, O.
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865,

The trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	*Arrives Pittsb'gh*
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express " "	3:05 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
First McKeesport Accom'n	11:00 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
Second " "	6:15 P. M.	2:05 P. M.
First Braddock's "	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Second " "	4:10 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 P. M.	10:40 A. M.

For Tickets apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
oc27-1y W. B. TOUT

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 6:45 A. M., arriving at Kittanning at 9:45 A. M. Leaves Kittanning at 3:10 P. M.; arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:10 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Kittanning at 7:50 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arriving at Kittanning at 8:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Soda Works at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Kiskiminetas at 3:35 P. M.

ja31 F. WRIGHT, Superintendent.

BORING TOOLS.

JAMES BOWN,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELL.

No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON.

Well borers furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,
BELLOWS,
VICES,
SLEDGES,
HAMMERS,
SHOVELS,
PICKS,
AXLES,
HATCHETS
SAWS,
SQUARES,
CHISELS,
WRENCHES,
PLANES,
LEVELS,
NAILS,
ROPE, LEATHER AND GUM BELTING.

All of which I have constantly in store. oc31:tmd

PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS,

R. H. LECKY,

No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny,

Manufacturer of

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURES USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.

Particular attention invited to his Patented improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniata, U. S., and Low Moor iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times.

We also furnish ropes, belting, small tools, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promtly attended to. I am prepared to grant licenses to other manufacturers for these improvements on liberal terms. Box 17 Allegheny P. O.

de13:6mM&F R. H. LECKY.

SKATES.

SKATES!

SKATES! SKATES!

2,500 PAIRS OF

Ladies, Gents and Childrens

SKATES,

In Every Variety, for Sale Low

BY

JAMES BOWN.

no1:4md No. 136 WOOD STREET.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY

Skates and Sleighs,

Is at J. G. LAUER'S VARIETY AND TOY STORE, No. 101 Market street, near Fifth.

Wholesale and Retail.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

PATENTED OCTOBER 8, 1861.

[illegible]

PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS

Manufactured [illegible]

[illegible]

Fort Pitt Glass [illegible]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Connellsville Coal Region—Its Importance to Pittsburgh—Increased Facilities for Shipment Demanded—Number of Coke Ovens—Valuable Vein of Iron Ore Discovered, &c.

Few are aware of the immense coal fields which underlie the splendid agricultural region in the vicinity of Connellsville, Fayette county, the present terminus of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Although the village itself is not only built upon an immense bed of coal, but it is found in great quantities for miles around. Connellsville being distant from Pittsburgh, east, only some sixty miles, coal and coke from that region is now being shipped here in very large quantities. We have not at hand the correct data on which to make an estimate of the amount, but any one who will take the trouble to notice the immense trains that are almost hourly arriving, laden with raw coal and coke from the Youghiogheny coal region, will be able to form a tolerably correct idea of its vast importance to our city. And if the opening up of a railroad to the hidden and untold mineral wealth of that region, has, in its comparative infancy, thrown upon us such an immense trade, what will it be at no distant day, when ample facilities shall have been given for its development and shipment to our market?

Conversing with an intelligent gentleman a day or two since, who is perfectly familiar with the Connellsville coal region, being to the manor born, he informed us that the great drawback upon the operations of those engaged in the coal business near the eastern terminus of the road was their want of transportation to Pittsburgh. He was free to admit that the road was doing all in its power (under the circumstances in which it is now placed) to accommodate the great and constantly increasing trade. But notwithstanding all the efforts of the road to meet these demands, dealers in coal and coke were often sorely tried to find a means of reaching their natural market, Pittsburgh. Hence they anxiously look forward to the day when a double track will be laid to Pittsburgh, and freight cars and locomotives in ample numbers be placed upon it for their accommodation.

From the gentlemen referred to, we gleaned the following interesting statistics, which we give for the purpose of giving the reader a slight idea of the extent and importance of the Connellsville coal region. After leaving the village, coming west, the first place that the coal mines are operated to any extent, is at Broad Ford, four miles below. Here are located the extensive coke works of Messrs Laughlin & Co., who are at present operating one hundred ovens. This is a Pittsburgh company.

The next coke works below, are those operated by Mordecai Cochran, who has now in good running order thirty ovens, and regularly supplies his agent in this city, Mr. Sidney Morgan, with a supply of coke.

A short distance farther down are located the works of Mr. Jacob Bowers, who has introduced a patent bottom into his coke ovens, which he claims is calculated to work a revolution in the preparation of coke. He operates at present ten ovens.

A stone's throw below are the works of Charles Armstrong, composing at present fifteen ovens, but it is contemplation to erect a number of new ones in a short time.

Next comes the mammoth Fayette Coal Works, operated by a Pittsburgh company, who recently purchased the interest of Mr. Stewart Strickler, and are now running 125 coke ovens.

Those ovens are all located on the line of the road, and the distance from the first named to the last is scarcely two miles. It is curious to observe the effect of the glaze from a thousand coke ovens at night, shedding a halo of light for miles around, rendering the assistance of the moon of little account.

A short distance below the last named works Huston's Run enters into the Youghiogheny river. Up this run three quarters of a mile are located the coke ovens of Messrs. Cochran & Keister, who now have in operation twenty ovens, and are about erecting twenty more. The firm have laid down a railroad from the river to their works, and have now all the facilities for shipment with those immediately on the line of the road. This firm have 122 acres of coal land, all of which can be worked on a "down grade," which renders drainage unnecessary.

But what renders this coal tract of still greater value is the fact that underlying it has been discovered a vein of rich iron ore thirty inches in depth, which has been tested and found to be of the very finest quality.

The great success of the Cambria Iron Works at Johnston, is, in a good degree, owing to the fact that both coal and ore is found in immense quantities at their very doors. Would it not be well for capitalists to make themselves acquainted with the facts connected with the discovery of iron ore at Cochran & Keister's coal works. We merely throw out the intimation, and those interested may do as they see proper.

Our informant assured us that the bed of coal which could be profitably worked from Broadford to Huston's Run, would reach twelve hundred acres, the vein being *eleven feet pure coal*. Think upon the immensity of this coal deposit.

In conclusion, we may state that on the east ern side of the river, in the direction of Uniontown, there is still a larger coal deposit, but at the present time there is no other outlet for it to reach our market than by water, which is only available at certain seasons of the year, unless it should be ferried or hauled across the river, which would be rather an expensive undertaking. It is whispered, however, that a certain railroad corporation, with ample means, contemplate building a railroad on the south banks of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers from Pittsburgh to New Haven, opposite Connellsville, in which event the inexhaustable coal fields along its line will gain an easy access to a remunerative market.

Church Dedication.

During last summer the members of the First Universalist Church purchased, at a cost of $10,000, the church edifice owned by the Baptist church, located on the corner of Third and Grant streets. Since the building passed into the possession of its present occupants, it has been repaired, remodelled and refitted, at an expenditure of over $5,000. We paid a hasty visit to it yesterday, and found that it had been newly painted outside, whilst the interior was scarcely recognizable, the walls, ceilings, seats, altar, organ room, etc., having been cleansed, painted and embellished, and to-day the First Universalist church will vie in neatness and general adaptation to the purposes for which it is designed, with its sister churches in the city. Much of the credit is due Rev. D. Bacon for his energy and perseverance in raising the required funds to pay for the church edifice, together with its alterations and repairs.

The Church will be dedicated on Sunday (to-morrow) with the usual ceremonies, which will commence at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, on which occasion the public are cordially invited to attend. A number of able and eloquent preachers from a distance have been invited to participate in the dedication ceremonies, and are expected to be present. We are authorized to state that Rev. John Briggs, of Philadelphia, will preach in the new church this (Saturday) evening.

Exhibition at Western University.

A large and appreciative audience assembled in the Hall of the Western University, on Diamond street, Pittsburgh, last evening to witness the exhibition of the Junior class of that institution. After music an appropriate petition was offered to the Throne of Grace when the programme of the evening was strictly observed, with the single exception of the Original Oration on the "Advantages of Literature," by Wm. D. Wilkins, who was excused. With that exception, the following were the order of exercises, interspersed with appropriate music:

ORIGINAL ORATIONS.—Republican Government, Robt. C. Moore; Utilitarian Education, John O. Petty; American Civilization, Joel L. Bigham; Rest, Thos. B. Kerr; Sacredness of Human Life, Chas. C. Dickey; The Pen and the Sword, Wilkins Updike; Washington and Lincoln, T. Dallas Wilkins; The Return of Peace, Robt. G. Young; The Social Problem of the Age, John C. Newmyer.

It is but justice to say that the young gentlemen each and all acquitted themselves in a most creditable manner, giving abundant evidence that they had profited by the instructions of those entrusted with the care and management of their education, a compliment alike due to teacher and pupil.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of a man named Wm. Winters, who was killed on Thursday evening about six o'clock at Lawrenceville station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Deceased was a young man scarce nineteen years of age, a glass blower by trade and a resident of Birmingham. Happening in the vicinity of Lawrenceville station about six o'clock in the evening, he attempted to get on the mail train as it passed for the purpose of riding to the city, and in attempting to do so fell and was killed. He was dragged some distance before the speed of the train could be checked, when his mangled remains were extricated and brought to the depot. Life, however, was extinct ere medical aid could be procured. The verdict of the Coroner's jury reads as follows:

"Came to his death by an act of his own carelessness trying to get on the mail train of the A. V. R. R. near Lawrenceville station."

Is it not passing strange that in view of the almost daily accidents that occur, and the repeated warnings of the press, that sensible, sober men will persist in risking their lives in attempting to get on railroad cars when in motion? If men will needlessly risk their lives in this manner, the wonder is, not that we are called upon to record frequent deaths, but that the number is not ten fold greater.

City Mortality.

Dr. George L. McCook makes the following report of the interments in the city of Pittsburgh, from January the 20th to January the 27th, 1866:

Diseases—Typhoid Fever, 5; Congestion of Lungs, 1; Inflamation of Bowels, 1; Chronic Hepatitis, 1; Dropsy, 1; Erysipelas, 1; Convulsions, 1; Still Born, 2; Marasmus, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 1; Premature Birth, 1.

Of the above there were, under one year, 5; from two to five, 2; from ten to fifteen, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 2; from thirty to forty, 1; from forty to fifty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 2. Males, 8; females, 7. White, 13; Colored, 2. Total, 15.

Spotted Fever.—The New Philadelphia (O.) *Advocate* says: A case of spotted fever occurred last week near Oneida Mills, on the Tuscarawas Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad. A farmer being engaged in threshing grain, was seized on the succeeding morning with a violent chill and headache and pain through all his limbs. This continued through the day and night, and death ensued the following morning. The physicians held a post mortem examination, and pronounced it a case of spotted fever.

Union Skating Park, Allegheny.

The following communication from the Secretary of the Ladies' Relief Society, of Allegheny, was handed to the Managers of the Union Skating Park, late last evening:

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 2, 1866.

To the President and Directors of the Union Skating Park, Allegheny City:

The undersigned respectfully presents for your consideration, the present pressing claims of the Ladies' Relief Association, of the the City of Allegheny, with the hope that you will allow them a benefit of your Association so far as may be deemed proper by you. The claims upon the Relief Society are greatly in excess of their means, and hence the necessity of more than usual efforts to replenish the Treasury of the Society.

M. POINDEXTER,
Secretary, R. S.

With that commendable liberality which has ever characterized the management, the Board at once resolved to set apart to-day, Saturday, probably as good as any day of the season, for this worthy purpose. The ice is in excellent condition, and the Society is engaged in a most commendable work. Let the Park be crowded with our citizens to-day, that the proceeds may be large. We understand that the employees of the Park have signified their intention to donate their salaries to the same fund.

Presentation.

At the social gathering, held on Thursday evening, in the lecture room of the Plymouth Congregational Church, David Dunseath, Esq., of the firm of Dunseath & Co., Jewelers, Fifth street, presented to the church and society a splendid clock. The clock is from the manufactory of Howard & Co., Boston, and is altogether the finest of the kind in the city. This is the ninth instance of a like generosity on the part of the donor to the churches of the city. A committee was appointed to make suitable acknowledgments, who drew up the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, David Dunseath, Esq., of the firm of Dunseath & Co., has kindly and generously presented to the Plymouth Congregational Church and Society a beautiful clock, therefore,

Resolved, That we accept this gift—as unexpected as it is ornamental and useful—and tender to the donor our sincere and hearty thanks.

Resolved, That the name of the donor be inscribed upon the face of the clock, and the clock be placed in a suitable position in our house of worship.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the donor.

Amusements.

Like our columns, all places of amusement are crowded every evening. The announcements for this evening are as follows:

THEATER.—The attraction this evening is "Ingomar the Barbarian," to be followed by the "Workmen of the World, or the curse of Drink."

OPERA HOUSE.—This is the last night of Miss Melville, and Miss Moore the Skatorial Queen. Afternoon, "Fanchon the Cricket,"—evening, "Daughter of the Regiment."

THE SKATING PARKS.—Both the Central and Union were filled to their utmost extent yesterday and last evening, and the same success awaits them to-day and to-night.

Robbery on the Highway.—Arrest of the Alleged Perpetrators.

A resident of Allegheny, by the name of Robert Palmer, appeared before Mayor Morrison yesterday, and stated that he had been robbed of forty dollars in money. It appears that while he was passing along Mechanic street, in this city, on Thursday night, an individual approached him from behind, threw his arm around his neck and rifled his pockets of the amount above stated. He recognized the party as one Michael Williams, a resident of this city, and a warrant being issued, officers Campbell and Scott succeeded in effecting his capture. He was held for a hearing to-day.

The Post Office.—The following orders have been issued by the Postmaster General:

PENNSYLVANIA.—Discontinue Lovell's Station, Erie county.

Appointments.—Miss Mary Quigley, postmistress, Island, Clinton county, vice Robert E. Miller, deceased.

Presley B. Murphy, postmaster, Flatwood, Fayette county, vice D. Burns, resigned.

William Johnston, postmaster, Havelock, Washington county, vice Henry McGiven, resigned.

Isaac Murdick, Jr., postmaster, Enon Valley, Laurence county, vice Benj. Ramage, removed.

Mrs. Vandegrift, postmistress, Tacony, Philadelphia county, vice Joseph C. Shuster, resigned.

On Dit.—We hear it stated that an Independent Police is about being established in this city, having for its head Samuel Long, late chief of Mayor Lowry's constabulary force, assisted by officers Culp, Kemp and Wilmott. Their headquarters will, we understand, be at the office of the newly elected Alderman for the Tenth ward, with branches at various other convenient localities in the city. It is not our province to "puff," yet we cannot refrain from saying if rumor in this case reports truly, a reliable independent police force will soon be in operation. But of its efficency we shall speak hereafter.

A Sad Accident.—On Saturday last a young son of Mr. William T. Hazlett, of Montgomery township, Indiana county, between eight and nine years of age, met with his death in a shocking manner. A young man, in the employ of Mr. Hazlett, was hauling timber on a sled. The boy was with him on the sled, when it upset, throwing him under the piece of timber, which was dragged over him, crushing in his ribs and thigh bones, and causing his death in a few minutes. Mr. Hazlett was away from home at the time of the accident.

Another Commitment.—Alderman Robinson, of Allegheny, yesterday lodged another commitment against John Smith, *alias* John Miller, charging him with obtaining a sum of money under false pretences from a resident of Reserve township. This makes the fourth charge which the prisoner will have to answer at the March term of Court.

Mustered Out.—The One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania regiment has been mustered out of service, and is now in Philadelphia, awaiting payment.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE.

The Case of Mrs. Nevin, the Alleged Poisoner—Why the Body of Her Husband Has not been Raised.

Considerable comment has been made in the columns of the *Dispatch*, upon the neglect of the authorities to have the stomach of the man Nevin examined by a chemist, in order that justice may be done his wife, who is now in jail on a charge of having murdered him by poison. The *Dispatch* of this morning, after alluding to the fact that the bill of Prof. Wuth, in the Grinder cases, was paid, says:

"This is evidence that recognized authority exists for defraying the costs in all similar cases. Therefore, less excuse than ever remains why the stomachs in the Mayor's office should be kept there as a permanent offense, while a man and woman lie in prison, under the most terrible stigma that can be imagined, without a chance to justify themselves, and without affording the prosecuting officers of the Commonwealth an opportunity to prove their guilt."

The writer of the above is evidently not posted in regard to the facts. The body of Nevin has never been exhumed, and hence his stomach is not kept in the Mayor's office, as a "permanent offense." It is nevertheless true that, in justice to Mrs. Nevin, the body of her husband should be raised and the contents of the stomach analyzed. With a view to this end, Coroner Clawson has secured the services of a competent chemist, Prof. Gillson, who agrees to make the analysis for $250, or about one half the amount usually charged by chemists in the eastern cities. This sum, Controller Lambert has signified his willingness to pay, and the Coroner was about to have the body exhumed when another "hitch" occurred. The Controller declares that he has no authority to pay the carriage hire necessary to convey the jury of inquest to Mount Union Cemetery, while the Coroner does not feel like paying the amount out of his private purse. It has been held by the Court that it is necessary for a jury to "view" the body, and the Coroner would either have to select six men who had the requisite public spirit and physical endurance to walk the entire distance, or pay for the carriage hire himself. This may seem a very trifling matter, and most persons may conclude that the Controller is disposed to draw the reins too tightly, but it must be borne in mind that he acts, not only under heavy bonds, but under *oath*, and if he can find no *authority* for the payment of the amount, however trifling it may be, he may well pause. There should be a special appropriation for the purpose, and then the Controller would be relieved from incurring any risks by authorizing the payment of bills which he has no authority for paying. It is perhaps true that he would be justified in exercising his discretion in such matters, but his refusal to do so in a matter so important as the expenditure of the public funds, is an evidence of the care and fidelity with which he guards the public treasury. We are free to say, however, that notwithstanding all this, the body of the alleged murdered man should be raised and the charge against his wife fully and carefully investigated. The public interests demand it, and the expenses should be paid out of the public treasury. The Coroner has no authority in the premises, and the fault does not rest with him, as has been intimated.

In reference to the "stomachs" at the Mayor's office, we have, properly speaking, nothing to do with them. They are those of a woman and child, supposed to have been poisoned by the husband and father, in Westmoreland county. He was arrested and lodged in jail at Kittaning, and the stomachs were sent here for analysis, but the chemists refused to take charge of them, for the simple reason that no one would become responsible for the payment of the bills. They were then left at the Mayor's office. Our county authorities have nothing whatever to do with these "remains," and if they are "offensive," the Mayor would be perfectly justifiable in transferring them to some other place.

Rosedale Coal Yard.

This new yard is situated at the head of Fourth street, in Hardscrabble, near the point where the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad enters the city. Its proprietor, Mr. David Steen, is an old and successful coal-dealer, having been for several years engaged in running coal into the city from the Youghiogheny. He is now working a large body of splendid coal at Mansfield, immediately on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and is prepared to fill all orders promptly.

The railroad company has just put two coal trains on this road, running out as far as Walker's Mills, and there will be two arrivals daily, henceforth, until the business grows sufficiently to warrant an increase of trains, which it is sure to do soon. Mr. Steen will therefore be able to keep up a regular and copious supply, and we have no doubt he will find a brisk market for all he can bring in.

The Mercantile and Manufacturing Business of Pittsburgh.

The statement made in Congress a few days ago, (based upon statistics gathered from the last census,) that the manufacturing business of Pittsburgh amounted to the inconsiderable sum of $11,000,000 per annum, has naturally excited considerable comment here, and touched the pride of many of our citizens, who have taken steps to correct the erroneous assertion, and have our city appear, as third, (if not second,) in manufacturing importance. A statement, compiled from the books of the Revenue officers here, for a period of eighteen months, ending March, 1865, shows a gross product from articles of iron, wood, copper, brass, textile fabrics, and various combined materials, of $74,298,436, and yet these returns are far from being perfect.

A. W. Foster, Esq., one of our manufacturers and a member of the Board of Trade, recently addressed a note to the City Treasurer, asking for the aggregate amount of business done in this city by venders of dry goods, groceries, etc., which was referred to the late City Assessor, J. R. Newman, Esq., who, with considerable labor, arranged the aggregate amount of business into two classes—that done by manufacturers, and that transacted by venders. He finds, from the best data available, that the goods manufactured and sold by the manufacturers, as per return of sales of 1865, amount in round numbers to $37,000,000, while the business of venders amounts to $59,000,000. At least fifty per cent of these amounts should be added for goods manufactured, shipped and sold in other cities, goods sold on commission, under-estimate of sales, and business not liable to assessment for business tax. The manufacturers sales would then foot up $55,500,000, while the sales of venders would reach the aggregate of $88,500,000, making a total of $144,000,000. This is regarded as a fair approximation of the business done in the city of Pittsburgh during the period of one year. Indeed, it is not doubted that the above approximation is very considerably below the real figures, if they could be correctly ascertained.

An Engagement Broken.

It appears that we are not to have the Meagher Brothers after all. They have violated their promise and broken their engagement. In order that the public may know of the nature of that engagement, and see for themselves that no blame can be attached to the members of the Central Park, we publish the correspondence that passed between the parties. On the 27th ult., Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of the Central Park, telegraphed as follows:

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 27, 1866.

Meagher Bros., Chicago: We will give you seventy-five dollars per day to skate in the afternoon, you to have the evenings to yourselves, we to do the advertising. No ice, no engagement.
O. METCALF, Secretary.

The following reply was received:

CHICAGO, Jan. 28, 1866.

O. Metcalf, Secretary, &c., Pittsburgh:—We accept your offer and will let you know on Monday when we will be there.
J. H. MATTOON, Agt., &c.

On the 30th of January the following dispatch was received by Mr. Metcalf:

CHICAGO, Jan. 30, 1866.

O. Metcalf, Secretary, &c.:—Meagher Bros. leave here at 10 o'clock P. M. for Pittsburgh.
J. H. MATTOON, Agt., &c.

This morning, however, the tune is changed by the reception of the following note:

"The Meagher Brothers were obliged to leave for New York last evening, and will not be able to skate in your city.
(Signed.) CARL YOUNG."

Mr. Young is connected with the Chicago Skating Park. We merely publish this to show that the managers of the Pittsburgh Central Skating Park are not to blame, and that the Meagher Bros. have broken faith with them. Negotiations are, however, in progress for other skaters to fill their places.

Keep the Streets Clear.—Our city readers are directed to the notice of the Street Commissioners, to be found in another column, warning all persons against placing ashes, dirt, or any kind of refuse material upon the public streets or alleys; and the owners of vehicles are likewise forbidden to obstruct the streets by leaving wagons, carts, drays, etc., standing thereon. This notice is given preparatory to a strict enforcement of the ordinance against such offenders. Those who are interested therefore take due heed, and avoid the payment of the penalty which the law prescribes. The public streets should be kept not only clean from garbage, but clear from all obstructions, and we commend the action of the Street Commissioners in this matter.

Identified.—The body of the man found in the Ohio river, near Sewickley, on Tuesday last, was identified yesterday as that of Matthew Clone, an Irishman, who arrived from the South a few weeks ago. Clone, who was engaged in selling pistols, visited a tavern on Water street, on Friday last, and while there became acquainted with a colored man, who told him that if he would go with him to his home, he would purchase a pistol. They left the house together, and no trace can be discovered of Clone since then. He had in his possession about fifty dollars in money, and his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with. The body, which was buried in the Sewickley cemetery, will be disinterred to-day.

An Uncalled for Assault.—A German named John W. Denny, made information before Mayor Morrison, yesterday evening, charging a butcher by the name of Andrew From, with aggravated assault and battery. It appears that while the prosecutor was at the Allegheny drove yards From, mistaking him for another person against whom he presumed he had good cause of compaint, pitched into him in regular "plug ugly" style and inflicted injuries on his face and body from which it will take him some days to recover. The attack was wanton and uncalled for, and upon a hearing of the case the Mayor held the would be pugilist to bail in the sum of five hundred dollars to answer the charge at court.

Professional Thieves Arrested.—Two men giving their names as Charles Davis and Frank Thompson, were arrested at one of our hotels, last night, by Chief Hague, on a charge of being professional pickpockets. They had attempted to rob a man named Andrews, hailing from Burgettstown, Washington county. They had a hearing before Mayor McCarthy, this morning, and were committed to jail for a further hearing on the 6th inst. They are said to be "knucks" of the most expert character, and the police will endeavor to make the place too hot for them. By this means they can be chased off before they have an opportunity to victimize any of our citizens.

Supposed Robbery—Trunk Found.—Mr. Archibald Hoylett, of the Third Ward, Allegheny, on proceeding to his stable which is located on Hancock street, yesterday morning, found a fine leather covered trunk at the door of the building, the lock of which had evidently been forced open. He carried the trunk to his residence on White Oak alley, and upon opening it, found it to contain one calico dress pattern, one dress, two parasols and a quilt pattern not made up. It is presumed that the articles are the partial proceeds of a robbery. Any person having lost goods answering the above description are requested to call at the residence of Mr. Hoylett.

Look Out for Him.—We understand that the notorious Wash. Freese, one of the most accomplished pick-pockets in the country, has arrived in the city, and taken lodgings within easy access of "business circles." The police are on the look-out for him, and if he makes his appearance on the streets, he will undoubtedly get an early introduction to Mayor McCarthy. Wash. does not generally "operate" here, but those who have fine watches or plethoric purses would do well to deposit them in a safe place until he leaves town.

Assault on the Highway.—Michael Coonberger, of Ross township, made information before Mayor Morrison to-day, charging Paul Blacy with meeting him on the Perrysville road last Tuesday and abusing him by striking him repeatedly on the head with his fist. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the offending party.

Pocket Picked.—Mrs. Frank Rahm lost a valuable gold watch, on Thursday afternoon, while witnessing the performances of Miss Moore on the ice at Central Park. The crowd was very dense, and the watch was no doubt taken by a pickpocket, as a portion of the chain was left attached to her dress.

Surety of the Peace.—Mrs. Margaret Donnelly was arraigned before Mayor Morrison to-day, on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Mrs. Ellen Scanlon. Upon a hearing of the case the defendant was discharged.

Allegheny Tombs.—The Allegheny lockup was occupied by four drunken cases last night, each of whom was fined one dollar and fifty cents and costs.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

BOYS' SUITS.

All Styles and Sizes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

TO CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK

GRAY & LOGAN,

ja17 No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

HENRY G. HALE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NORTHWEST CORNER OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Takes great pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the public generally, that his purchases and arrangements for the fall season are now completed, having been personally selected from the first-class cloth houses in the Eastern cities. Only such a class of goods as can really be recommended, will be offered, which embraces the newest and most approved materials and styles, the entire stock being very large, varied and select. Mr. Hale has much confidence in inviting an early inspection.

Superfine black, colored cloths, and doeskins, as usual, warranted fast in colors, and sound texture. Melton Cloths and other new coatings, new style for entire suits.

A great variety of fine cassimeres for Pants Vests, for morning and evening wear. au28

BROOMS.

BROWNE'S UNIVERSAL BROOM.

This is the most perfect BROOM ever invented, and the only one which will stand the test of time. Selling the "UNIVERSAL" presents opportunities for making money rarely to be met with. No patent right to buy, as we assign territory without charge. Good active agents wanted in every county in Pennsylvania. Send for Circular. Address J. H. HOWCROFT & CO., care of JAS. L. HAVEN & CO., Cincinnati. ja30:d1w

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

Orders executed with dispatch for everything in the business at the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Brokers' Boards strictly on commission.

Draw on A. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. THEO. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY Feb. 2, 1866.

Gold has undergone but little change to-day, being quoted in New York at 140—Pittsburgh rates, buying, 138¼@139. Government bonds firmer and higher. Third Series Seven Thirties are quoted at 99 and First Series at par. The firmness and general confidence manifested in our national securities is very gratifying, and so great is the rush for Seven Thirties that the supply in this market is not equal to the demand. 1881's, 103¾; 5-20s, 103; 10-40s, 93¼, and Certificates, 98¾.

There is a continued fair demand for Bank Shares, at stiffening rates. Sales of M. & M. at 59½@60; Exchange at 60, and the same figure offered for more. Citizen's is wanted at 83; Third National at 124½; Peoples', 106½; Commerce, 105—110 asked. Iron City offered at 79½—79 bid.

The New York, Philadelphia and Boston stock markets are reported very active, especially New York. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway stock has advanced to 94⅝, and Cleveland & Pittsburgh is quoted at 82@82¼, an advance also.

At the New York Petroleum Board, we notice that Bennehoff Run Oil stock has declined to 16¼@16½, which is in consequence of the disastrous fire. We learn, however, that the Company is fully insured for all the oil consumed by the late conflagration. The stock will soon be picked up at the figures above named, and it is said that there are large orders to fill—that is, at the decline.

In Philadelphia, Oil shares are steady. St. Nicholas, 44; Maple Shade, 4½; Curtin, ⅞; Dalzell, 1⅜@1½; Caldwell, 1; Oil Creek & Cherry Run, ¼; Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run, ½; Eldorado, ½; Ocean, 15¾; McClintock, 1½.

Boston market active, and coppers are rather higher. Sales of National at 19¾; Pewabic, 36¾; Pittsburgh, 53; Quincy, 56; Franklin, 27½; Albany & Boston, 13½; Bay-State, 10@10½.

—A Washington dispatch states that the Report of the Internal Revenue Commission meets the approval of the New England Interests, but that it has been strongly objected to as contemplating the perpetuity of taxation and the national debt, and as providing for an immense host of officials. The Committee of Ways and Means will modify some of the measures proposed, and among others, the reduction on the whisky tax, which will be maintained at the present rate.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurers to discontinue, after the first of February, receiving deposits for temporary loans at six per cent interest. They will hereafter receive such deposits at five per cent interest, payable on ten days' notice after thirty days from date of deposit.

—Europe seems to be on the eve of a financial revulsion, and the banks of England and France are raising their charges of interest to protect themselves in case of an emergency. The main cause of the present condition of the European money market is said to be found in the unlimited consignment on credit, of goods to America, from which no proportionate returns in bullion, cotton, wheat, or other produce are forthcoming. The large amounts of American securities in the hands of German speculators were being increased by each steamer, and bills to the amount of seventy millions of florins had lately been drawn upon Frankfort on account of these bonds.

—Great efforts (says the New York *Tribune*,) continue to be made by speculators and "financial letter-writers" to thwart the Secretary of the Treasury in his attempt to fund the currency debt of the Government, and to work back to specie payments. Their alarm is great less somebody should be hurt in getting back to specie wholly forgetting how all legitimate business is damaged by continuing the present financial policy.

—Rumors are circulated on the street in reference to the Baltimore and Ohio and Western Roads of damaging competition for business and cutting of rates, so far as their through traffic east and west is concerned. How far these may be substantially founded we are not advised. Such difficulties are generally exaggerated, and it will probably be found that in the net results of 1866, taking reduced expenses into the account, the roads generally will be as able to maintain their dividends as in 1865. In the number of trunk lines, it is quite certain, there has been no increased competition for several years, and it is about as sure that the business of the country has not fallen off.—*N. Y. Times.*

—The official return of the imports at this port for November last shows that they aggregated in value $27,235,651—a larger total than for any previous month on record, the value of those for the corresponding month of 1864 having been only $8,597,534. The imports for the eleven months ending with November, 1865, were, however, valued at only $198,194,320, against $208,190,092 in 1864. The exports in November also showed a considerable increase over those of the two previous years, their value for that month in 1865 having been $25,126,753, $30,475,099 in 1864, and $17,292,436 in 1863. The exports for the eleven months ending with November, 1865, aggregated $183,052,516 in currency value, against $245,297,725 for the same time in 1864, but in comparing these totals the altered premium on gold must be taken into consideration.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Governments firm and in demand. Gold closed firm at 140¼@140⅜. Sterling Exchange heavy; bankers' bills, 109½.

Stocks heavy and lower at the Second Board, especially in Erie. At the last Board the market was firmer, with better demand; New York Central, 87½@87⅝; Erie, 77⅛@77¼; Hudson, 99½@100; Reading, 98½@99; Michigan Southern, 68¾@69; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 81¾@82¼; Rock Island, 99⅛@99¼.

The New York and Allegheny Coal Company declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on capital stock, payable on and after the 5th inst.

The *Commercial's* Money article contains the following: Governments are a fraction better, but excessively dull. The reduction in the rate of interest on temporary loans at the sub-Treasury has increased the demand for Governments, and is the chief cause of improvement in prices. The counter demand is quite limited. There is an active Bull speculation in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and Rock Island, and both stocks are higher. Gold continues steady. There is a great scarcity of cash Gold; ⅛ per cent. is paid upon borrowed Gold. The demand for Customs is very active, and the sub-Treasury still refrains from selling. The growing scarcity produces an upward tendency. This morning the best bankers' sterling bills on the market were sold at 109, though the leading drawers nominally quote 109½@109¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Dull and steady at 48@49c for Middling.

FLOUR—More active, but prices without any decided change; increased business in unsound State for export at $6,75@7; $7,80@7,90 for Extra State; $8,50@8,60 for shipping brands Extra R. H. O., and $8,65@10,50 for Trade Brands, the market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal at $2,23@2,26.

GRAIN—Wheat in better request for milling, and prices generally without decided change, at $1,77 for choice New Amber Milwaukee in store and $2,50 for White Western. Rye quiet. Barley heavy. Corn rather easier at 80@85c for unsound and 85@86c for sound mixed Western in store and delivered; $1@85c for new yellow, and 84c for new White Western. Oats dull and lower at 40@43c for unsound Western and 5c for sound do.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar dull; Cuba Muscovado 10½@12c; Havanna, 10@13½c. Molasses quiet at 38½c; Porto Rico, 70@80c.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 32@32½c for Crude and 53@54c for Refined in bond; sales of 2,000 bbls Crude for March at 31½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $28,62½@29 for New Mess, closing at $29 cash; $26@27,25 old do., closing at $27 cash; $20,75@21 prime, and $22,50 prime Mess; also 3500 barrels New Mess for February, March and April, sellers' option, at $28,75@29. Beef steady at about the previous prices. Beef hams dull at $41@42,50. Cut meats dull at 11@12c for sh'drs, and 15@18c for Hams. Dressed Hogs dull at 12½@12¾c for Western; 12¾@13¼c for City. Bacon quiet, ribbed 16½c. Lard unchanged at 11½@17½c; also 800 barrels for March and April, sellers' option, at 18c. Butter in better demand and steady at 20@33 for Ohio, and 25@38c for State. Cheese firm at 17@19c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Money market active at 5@6 per cent on call loans. Sterling exchange dull and nominal at 107@109¾. Gold firm, opening at 140½, declining to 139⅞, and closing at 140⅜.

Government stocks without decided change. Freights to Liverpool quiet and steady.

Stocks heavy; U. S. Sixes 5-20 coupons of '64, 7-30 3d series, 99¾; Missouri Sixes, 79; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 25; New York Central, 87½; Erie, 77; Hudson, 100; Reading, 99; Michigan Central, 101½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 68¾; Illinois Central, 115; Pittsburgh, 81⅝; Northwestern, 28; do preferred, 51⅜; Fort Wayne, 92⅞; Terre Haute, 30; do preferred, 60; Chicago and Alton, 116.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Brown Sheetings—Amoskeag, A., 22. Bleached Shirtings—Amoskeag, 45 inch, 38c; Hi's Semper Idem, 36 inch, 36c. Prints—Cocheco, 45c; Pacific, 22½. Delaines—Manchester, 29c; Pacific, 29c. Cambrics—Victory, 21½c. Silecias—Massapequa, 40c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 30c. Ticks—Pemberton, A. A., 55. Cassimeres—New York Mills, 75c. Hoop Skirts—In good demand at former prices.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—Flour—Sales at $6,00 for extras.

Wheat—Market dull and lower. Sales this forenoon 35,000 bushels at $1,22½@1,22¾. On 'Change 70,000 bush at $1,22@1,22½—closing at the inside price. Dressed Hogs—Quiet at $10,50@10,75. Pork—Nominal—sellers $26, buyers $25,50. Lard—Sales 16½c. Receipts 11,000 bush wheat, 500 hogs.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
FRIDAY, Feb. 2, 1866.

There is no improvement to note in the tone of the general markets, and with a demand for all the leading commodities restricted almost entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the retail trade, we have but few round lot operations to record. The attendance on 'Change was fair, and with a considerable amount of produce offered, there were some sales effected. Messrs. Isaiah Dickey & Co. report having made a sale of 54 bales Tennessee Cotton at prices ranging from 33 to 48½ for packed and repacked—the largest sale of Cotton that has been made in this market since before the commencement of the rebellion.

GRAIN—No demand whatever for Wheat and we have no sales to report. Corn is moderately active, with sales of 2 cars Ear at 70; and 1 do do at 69. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged. Oats quiet and a little weak—small sales from store at 47@48. Rye is very quiet—but little offering, and but little wanted.

FLOUR—Market quiet, demand light, and prices nominally unchanged. Small sales from store at $8 to $8½ for Spring Wheat, and $10 to $10½ for Winter Wheat brands. Sale of 100 bbls "Muskingum Valley" at $10. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $5½@5¾ per bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $4½@5 per cwt.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady, with a fair jobbing demand at 15@15½ for Shoulders; 18@18½ for Sides, and 24½@25 for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull but unchanged—sales of country at 16@17, and city at 18½@19. Mess Pork—no sales—quoted nominal at $29. Nothing doing in Bulk Meats.

COTTON—Sale of 32 bales Tennessee Cotton at 48½; 14 do do re-packed at 39, and 2 do do at 33.

POTATOES—More active but without change. Sale of 2 cars "Peach Blows" at $3½ per bbl; and 2 do do at $3,35. Small sales from store at the usual advance.

BUTTER—Is moderately active with sales of fair to prime fresh Roll at 30@35. Supply is large and somewhat in excess of the demand.

EGGS—Irregular, sales being reported all the way from 30 to 35—mostly, however, at 30.

SORGHUM—Demand fair and market steady with regular sales from store at 75 to 80 per gallon.

SEEDS—There is no demand for Timothy Seed. Small sales of Clover at $7½@8 per bush and Flaxseed at $2,70@2,75.

APPLES—Demand fair and market steady at $7 to $8 per bbl for prime to choice.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged at 21@22 for Hamburg, and 22@23 for Goshen.

OIL—Lard Oil has declined to $1,90 for No. 1, and $1,65 for No. 2.

HAY—Is dull but nominally unchanged at $16 to $18 per ton, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
FRIDAY, Feb. 2, 1866.

The market for Crude was remarkably quiet to-day, the only sales reported being 200 and 55 barrels, both at 25, packages included, and 20c is the ruling figure, exclusive of packages. The stock, in this market, although considerably in excess of the demand, is nevertheless being steadily reduced, and the arrivals by rail are, comparatively speaking, insignificant. For Refined, in bond, there is still some inquiry, but buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views and feelings, and consequently, we have no sales to record. On the cars here, 45@46c seem to be the asking rates, but it seems very difficult to find any one at present willing to invest at these figures. Free Oil is dull and nominal at 64@65c for good standard brands. Residuum is in improved demand, and sales have been made within the past few days at $4,75@5 per bbl. There seems to be no demand whatever for Naptha, as we have not heard of a sale for weeks.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1866.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged; Mess Pork in moderate demand; sales of 2,130 bbls at $26@26,50, closing quiet at the inside quotation; Prime Mess Pork quiet, at $23,50. Bulk Sides sold at $13,30. Loose Green Hams were in fair request and steady, at $16,00 from slaughtered Hogs. Sweet Pickled Hams dull; light sales at 16½c. Lard dull; sales of 746 tierces at 16¼@16½c for Steam, and 17c for Kettle.

DRESSED HOGS—Very quiet and 6@10c lower; sales at $10,60@11,25, closing at $10,60@10,75; two lots sold by auction at $10,95@11,35; receipts, 5,431; shipments, 1,524.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat 1½c lower on No. 1 Spring; sales at $1,20¾@1,21¼ for No. 1, and 93½@94c for No. 2. Corn dull and easier, at 37½c for No. 2, and 32½@33½c for Rejected. Oats 1½c lower, at 23@24c for No. 1. Rye quiet, at 48@48½c No. 2. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull, at $2,18.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 7,413; shipped, 617; market moderately active and 10@15c lower; sales at $8,50@9,65.

BEEF CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged, at $3,50@6,50.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, February 2, 1866.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, with a light demand for Mess Pork, at $29,25, but is held firmly at $28,50@29,00; small sales af New City Mess, at $28,50; Old, $25,50. Bacon, firm; sales of Shoulders, at 13½c; Sides, 17c; Clear Sides, 16½; Packed Green Meats, firm; sales of Shoulders, at 9½c; Sides, 13c, and Hams, at 16½c. Lard, steady; sales of prime city kettle, at 17½c; head, 17c.

HOGS—Active and firm; sales of live, $11,75 nett. Receipts, 2,000.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, Februray 2, 1866.

Petroleum Stock Board: Forest County, 11; Excelsior, 75; Brooklyn, 45; Oil Creek, 2,10; Inexhaustible, 15; Liberty, 11; Pithole 8,25; Lilly Run, 70; New York and Allegheny, 4,25; Second National, 3,30; Palmer Oil, 3,25; Bennehoff Run, 16,00; Pithole Creek, 2,50; Bliven, 3,75; Shade River, 1,90; Webster, 90; First National, 45.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1866.

Petroleum remains dull; sales for March, 32c; on the spot, 32@32½c; Refined, 53@54c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Flour—Lower grades active. Extra, $8@8,25; XX, $8,50@9,00; choice double extra, $10. Wheat dull, and no sales of consequence, with prices unchanged. Oats dull and lower at from 37 to 40 cents. Corn more active, with a large supply—market closing with a downward tendency, with sales at 71@73c. Coffee—sales 225 sacks Rio at 29@30c. Whisky—large sales at $2,23@2,25—closing with a downward tendency. Pork—nothing done. Live hogs advanced. Sales of 4000 to 5000 head at $9,15@9,35—market closed bare, with good demand.

New York Seed Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Clover is in improved demand for export, and prices are higher; sales have been made of 1100@1500 bags at 13@13½c, with a little at 14c. Timothy seed is dull and nominally $4,25@4,50. Flax is quiet; 2300 bushels sold at $2,80@2,90. We notice further sales of 5700 bags Calcutta linseed, balance cargo, "Gov. Langdon" to arrive, at 2,50 gold—the "Antelope's" cargo was sold previously.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 1.—Wheat—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Sales 2 cars No. 1 Milwaukie at $1,60. Corn—Steady and in moderate demand. Sales of 2 cars new shelled from store at 52c. Oats—Dull and nominally unchanged at 39@40c from store. Rye—Dull and nominal at 65@67c from store. Barley—Dull and nominal.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Mining stocks bid in Boston—Copper Falls, 20½; Franklin, 27½; Hancock, 14½; Isle Royal, 14; Minnesota, 17; Quincy, 56¼; Waverly, 3⅜; Bay State, 9½; Boston Power, 24½.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Feb. 2.—14 cars pig metal, Nimick & co; 200 green hides, Keifer & Hammett; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 5 empty oil bbls, Brewer, Barke & co; 1 car scrap iron, T Maloney; 7 dressed hogs, 2 cars hay, H Rea; 4 bxs glass ware, Adams & co; 3 bbls, 1 bx, 31 bdls iron, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 5 bxs scrap, Lambert, Shipton & co; 140 bbls apples, L H Voigt & co; 2 cars apples, 2 do potatoes, A G Stewart; 20 cars pig metal, J Wood, Sons & co; 4 do do J Moorhead; 10 bbls hominy, Shomaker & Lang; 10 bxs soap, B L Fahnestock; 10 sks cloverseed, L H Voigt & co; 7 grind stones, J C Bidwell; 4 cars corn, Culp & Shepard; 5100 pcs meat, T Sellers & co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Feb. 2.—3 pkgs butter, 4 sks rags, A D Olmer; 1 bbl molasses, Shriver & Lazear; 26 dozen brooms, E H Myers & co; 5 cks ashes, J B Canfield; 5 bbls whisky, Atwell, Lee & co; 5 bbls oil, Woodside & Wallace; 11 bales cotton, I Dickey & co; 8 bbls whisky, H Callahan; 4 hhds tobacco, L Rosenberger; 10 pkgs do, Head & Metzgar; 10 do do, R Dalzell & co; 45 do do, Lambert & Shipton; 14 do do, E Megraw; 14 do do, A Schaub; 4 bbls whisky, Jos Ross; 5 barrels oil, B L Fahnestock & co; 10 bags feathers, Holtzman & Weiderhold; 16 do do, Wm Noble; 5 cases tobacco, J W Taylor; 18 bales tow, Hammer & Danler; 6 do do, R R Bulger; 100 barrels flour, C B Leech; 100 do do, Culp & Shepard; 80 do do, Henry Rea jr; 4 bbls butter, H Riddle; 2 do do, 1 do lard, Kerr & Emery; 8 sacks rags, Markle & co; 3 boxes butter, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 300 hides, S Harbaugh & co; 130 pkgs fish, Shriver & Lazear; 178 plates copper, C G Husse; 5 boxes pepper, 2 do ginger, 2 do cinnamon, J A Renshaw; 12 bbls dry apples, S Ewart & co; 10 doz brooms, L J Blanchard; 12 pkgs produce, Shriver & Lazear.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Feb. 2.—5 bxs tobacco, McCullough, Smith & co; 156 bgs wheat, D Wallace; 30 hhds meat, J H Parker; 18 bbls 17 sks apples, 3 bbls flaxseed, 2 do beans, L H Voigt & co; 1 car lumber, P Schmidt; 1 sack peaches, Mrs J Martin.

ALLEGHENY STATION, February 2.—3 pkgs butter, S Dyer; 4 do do, 3 do eggs, Willey & Weaver; 3 cars wheat, Kennedy & Bro; 1 car blocks, John Haney; 2 cars wheat, A Taylor; 1 car corn, 1 car wheat, J W Simpson; 19 sacks flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 30 bags feed, 5 do cornmeal, Stewart & Bro; 18 doz brooms, John Hutchinson; 15 bales cotton, King & Pennock; 1 car lumber, Frazier & Bro; 50 bbls dry apples, I Kelton.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, pursuant to order of Court, will sell at Public Sale, at their Warehouse, No. 54 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and from day to day thereafter, until the same are sold, for their liens and charges, all the following UNCLAIMED FREIGHT, if the same be not claimed and paid for prior thereto:

John Andrews, Pittsburgh, Pa., pkg.; G. E. Allen, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Henry Amweg, Allegheny, pkg.; J. W. Amen, Candor, Pa., pkg.; William Achey, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Mr. Peter Ammon, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Allegheny Hotel, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Robert Arthur, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Fred. Ames, Pittsburgh, pkg.; P. G. Ackard, Pittsburgh, box; A. M., Allegheny, child's buggy; L. A. Adams, Pittsburgh, 2 planes; Agent Union Line Ex. Co., Pittsburgh, box; G. Arras, Pittsburgh, box; Adams Ex. Co., Pittsburgh, box; Alder & Co., Pittsburgh, box; L. A. Adams, Pittsburgh, plane; L. A. Adams, Pittsburgh, box; A. M., Allegheny, 2 pieces bedstead; Frank Armstrong, Pittsburgh, chest; H. Antwerp, Pittsburgh, 2 boxes; Adams Ex. Co., box; Matilda Ames, Pittsburgh, bundle; Adams Ex. Co., 2 bundles; M. A. Andrews, Pittsburgh, bundle; M. Adams, Pittsburgh, knife; W. P. Adams, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Board of Trade, Pittsburgh, 2 pkgs.; Birmingham Sunday School, Birmingham, Pa., 15 pkgs.; J. G. Backofen, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Blumry, Jr., Pittsburgh, pkg.; Mrs. C. D. Brigham, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Wilhelm Burge, Pittsburgh, pkg.; W. H. Byram, Pittsburgh, pkg.; W. B. Beans, Brownsville, Pa., pkg.; Miss Maggie Bell, Canonsburg, Pa., pkg.; Fred. F. Bickford, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Mrs. E. Barr, Pittsburgh, barrel; James Beatty, Pittsburgh, box; A. W. Barbour, Pittsburgh, box; J. R. Bradford, Pittsburgh, box; James Bentley, Birmingham, box; Capt. John Bird, Pittsburgh, 2 boxes; George Bingham, Pittsburgh, 2 iron pipes; J. G. Bingham, Pittsburgh, hat box; John Bowers, Shirley Station, 2 boxes; Geo. Bingham, Pittsburgh, box; Lewis Bailey, Pittsburgh, box; Joseph Brandner, Pittsburgh, box; E. K. Bunge, Camp Reynolds, box; Barbara Block, Pittsburgh, box; John Byers, Pittsburgh, box; James Barr, Birmingham, box; Geo. M. B Ine, Canonsburg, box; A. W. Black, Waynesburg, bundle castings; J. F. Bennett, Pittsburgh, box; James Burton, New Castle, box; Rebecca Badder, Pittsburgh, box; J. B. Brown, Pittsburgh, box; James Bond, Pittsburgh, gun; Thomas Ball, Pittsburgh, barrel; M. C. Brooks, Pittsburgh, 2 barrels; B. C. Babcock, Pittsburgh, 2 castings; C. H. Binder, Pittsburgh, roller; Mrs. A. M. Barton, Pittsburgh, bundle; Theo. Bliss & Co., Pittsburgh, pkg.; J. M. Bailey, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Burton Bros., Pittsburgh, pkg.; Wm. Bradley, Pittsburgh, carpet bag; Anton Bauer, Pittsburgh, black bag; T. Bennett, Pittsburgh, bundle; J. Beringer, Pittsburgh, knapsack; Geo. Bingham, Pittsburgh, pkg.; James Braddock, Pittsburgh, bundle; H. Benham, Pittsburgh, bundle; Barr & Myers, Pittsburgh, pkg.; J. H. Brown, Allegheny, pkg.; Thomas Barry, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Frank Bernard, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Wm. Bakewell, Pittsburgh, pkg.; A. B. Batton, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Geo. W. Barge, New Castle, box; Robt. Bond, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Col. Wm. Boyd, Pittsburgh, pkg.; H. A. Baker, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Rev. Baumgardner, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Bear & Paul, Clarksville, Pa., bundle; Mrs. L. C. Brown, Pittsburgh, paper box; Lieut. R. Bartley, Allegheny, pkg.; W. E. Bonce, Pittsburgh, pkg.; R. M. Barnett, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Rev. W. H. Benade, Pittsburgh, pkg.; A. Bradley, Pittsburgh, pkg.; A. J. Baker, Pittsburgh, pkg.; J. S. Bryan, Pittsburgh, pkg.; S. E. Barnes, Allegheny, pkg.; B. Buest, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Jno. M. Biddle, Pittsburgh, pkg.; W. H. Brown, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Joseph Benedict, Pittsburgh, pkg.; E. W. Blatchford, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Richard Blackburn, pkg.; Jno. S. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, pkg.; C. L. Campbell, Pittsburgh, pkg.; D. Crist, Pittsburgh, pkg.; L. M. Cummins, Pittsburgh, package; J. J. Colvin & Co., Pittsburgh, pkg.; William Caldwell, Hickory, Pa., pkg.; Mark Carr, New Castle, pkg.; A. & D. H. Chambers, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Jas. B. Clow, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Lizzie M. Campbell, Cross Creek Village, pkg.; Mrs. Ellen Calvert, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Mrs. Crowthers, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Chapman & Co., Pittsburgh, pkg.; Cole's Hotel, Pittsburgh, pkg.; Crossland & Co., Pittsburgh, box; Freeman Chaplin, Pittsburgh, box; Miss Mary Clowes, Harmarsville, Pa., box; Newton Campbell, Butler, Pa., box; Caleb Cullen, Pittsburgh, box; Lieut. J. F. Cline, Pittsburgh, box; H. A. Cochran, Pittsburgh, box; Cox & Throp, Pittsburgh, box; [illegible]

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, January , 1866.

[illegible]

proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure winter-strained oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and and other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard or colza;) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Secretary.

ja12:2awd2wm

NATIONAL BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, January 26, 1866.

BY AUTHORITY FROM THE Comptroller of the Currency, the Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. out of the reserved profits, payable in shares of new stock to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), making the capital fifteen hundred thousand dollars ($1,500,000.)

Stockholders will have credit on the books of the Bank with one new share of fifty dollars for each two shares held on this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D., 1866.

When this allotment makes one-half of a share a portion of the dividend, the owner may complete the share by a payment of twenty-five dollars, or receive that amount as an equivalent; but this option will cease upon the completion of the increase to the capital, when all remaining fractions will be paid in cash. ja27:2wd&wT   S. M. MURRY, Cash'r.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORMAL CLASS.—There is a Class of Ladies meets EVERY SATURDAY MORNING in SHAFFER'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE ROOMS, No. 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh. All others wishing to join the class will please meet with us on NEXT SATURDAY, Feb. 3d. ja29:1wR

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the Scholastic Year, commences on the 1st of February, and closes on the 25th of June next.

Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious School property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military department, though at present very efficient and flourishing, will be abandoned.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal,
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
ja24:1mM   at West Chester, Penna.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. KEYSER'

Pectoral Syrup

CURES CONSUMPTION.

Cures Bronchitis

CURES COLDS,

Cures Asthma

CURES

All Diseases of the Lungs

I invite attention to some of the most extraordinary cures by my

Pectoral Syrup.

They are at home, and any one who has any doubt can inquire of the persons who have been cured by it.

Attend to Your Colds.

A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

[illegible]

WM. WILSON,
Alderman, Fifth Ward.

[illegible]

EDWARD J. JONES,
Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 14, 1865.

I have used Dr. Keyser's Cough Syrup for a bad cough of several years standing and can cheerfully say it is the best medicine for the same that I have ever taken.
J. W. PRICE.

COL. PRATT AND DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

[illegible]

E. F. PRATT,
Messenger Common Council, Pittsburgh, Pa.

READ THE TRUTH.

[illegible]

JOHN DARIS,
Robinson street, Allegheny.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

[illegible]

JOHN C. LITTLE,
Witness: B. M. KERR.   Peebles township.

A WONDERFUL CURE.

[illegible]

JOHN McGINNIS.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP IN BLAIRSVILLE.

[illegible]

J. S. WATTERSON & SONS.

January 30, 1860.

ANOTHER NEW CERTIFICATE.

[illegible]

J. W. SIMONTON,
No. 240 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"STOP THAT COUGHING."

[illegible]

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

Is prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

No. 140 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

A SURE CURE,

Prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, P

Price, 25 Cents.